The New-York Times.

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LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

FRENCH SYMPATHY WITH CARLISTS—EXCESSES BY INTERNATIONALISTS.

MADRID, Aug. 18.—The *Epoca* of this city alleges that the French Government is secretly favoring the operations of the Carlists, in order to strengthen the cause of the Count de Chambord.

The Spanish Consuls in France complain of the tolerance of the French authorities on the frontier toward the Carlists.

In the dispatch of the 17th inst. the Carlist infantry force in Spain was, by a clerical error, stated to be 2,600 men. It should be 26,000 men.

Several persons have been condemned to death by the Tribunal of Justice at Seville for firing buildings by means of petroleum while that city was occupied by the insurgents.

Many others charged with the same crime escaped to Portugal, but a number of them have been arrested by the authorities of that country, and surrendered to the Spanish officers.

The Internationalists in Barcelona discourage the burning of factories by their companions, claiming to believe that all such property will soon become their own.

CAPTURE OF BERGA DENIED FROM MADRID.

BAYONNE, Aug. 18.—A dispatch has been received by the Carlist Junta in this city, announcing that 1,500 prisoners, a large number of cannon, and much ammunition were captured by the Royalists at Berga when that town fell into their hands.

MADRID, Aug. 18.—There is no truth in the dispatch sent to the Carlist Junta at Bayonne, reporting the capture of Berga by the insurgents. The attack was gallantly resisted by the Republicans, who, after a severe contest, defeated the insurrectionists and drove them from before the town.

RUMORED ACTION OF FRANCE TOWARD RECOGNIZING THE CARLISTS.

CARLIST HEAD-QUARTERS, SANGUESA, Aug. 18.—The French Government has taken an initiatory step toward recognising the Carlists as belligerents, having issued orders permitting the transit of arms and munitions of war between the two Custom-house lines in the south of France. A decree dated in March, 1805, which prohibited such transportation on the borders, is now rescinded by the Paris Government. The border authorities have been notified by circular, thus enabling the Carlists to dispense with the use of a steamer and the risk of her capture.

PREPARING TO ATTACK CARTAGENA—THE BRITISH COMMANDER REFUSES TO SURRENDER THE SPANISH REBEL VESSELS.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A correspondent at Cartagena, under date of Aug. 16, telegraphs that all non-combatants, women and children, have been ordered to leave the city during the impending struggle.

The City of Murcia was taken yesterday by Martinez Campas.

Firing has commenced at the Spanish fleet under Admiral Lobos, blockading San Pedro.

The British commander refuses to surrender the insurgent frigates Vittoria and Almansa. Both are ordered to proceed to Gibraltar.

The insurgent frigates Mendez, Nunez, and Fernando el Catolica, it is expected, will fight the Spanish gun-boats off the Island of Escombrera.

The foreign ships lying in the bay of Escombrera include the United States frigate Wabash, one French man-of-war, two Italian, and the British ships Lord Worden, Swiftsure, and four others.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERS ARRAIGNED — UNFAVORABLE FARMING WEATHER.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Austin Bidwell and his confederates in the Bank of England forgery case were arraigned to-day. Counsel for the defendants made an unsuccessful attempt to secure an adjournment. The jury was sworn, and the case was formally opened by the prosecuting attorneys.

The weather throughout England to-day is wet and unfavorable to the growing crops.

FRANCE.

SUPPRESSION OF TWENTY REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPERS.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Thus far during the month the Government has suppressed or forbidden the sale of twenty Republican newspapers in the provinces.

The leaders of the Left intend to publish a protest against these suppressions, and to question the Government on the subject when the Assembly meets.

CUBA.

SHARP FIGHTING NEAR PUERTO PRINCIPE.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—A telegram from Puerto Principe says on the 12th inst. a body of insurrectionists, under the command of Maximo Gomez, attacked a force of Spanish cavalry stationed on a cattle-farm near Puerto Principe. After a short engagement the insurgents withdrew, but not before they had captured nineteen horses. The Spanish loss was thirty-one killed.

On the 17th the insurgents, commanded by Gomez, San Guili, and other prominent chiefs, attacked the village of Yeguas, but were finally repulsed after a sharp engagement.

A NEW PLANET.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Information has been received at the Smithsonian Institute that a planet was discovered on Sunday evening at Ann Arbor, Mich., by Prof. James C. Watson in twenty-three hours and two minutes right ascension, and 2° 40′ declination south—small motion south. It is of the eleventh magnitude.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 18.—Prof. Watson, of the Ann Arbor Observatory, telegraphs to the *Tribune* of this city as follows: "On July 29 I observed a star of the twelfth magnitude, which on Saturday night last was missing from the place where it was first observed. A little to the west I saw a star of the eleventh magnitude, which proves to be a new planet, and at present I suppose it to be that seen on July 29. It is situated in right ascension twenty-three hours and three minutes, and declination 2° 38′ South, and is moving slowly to the west."

THE CINCINNATI EXHIBITION.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—The Commissioners of the Cincinnati Industrial Exhibition to-day received information that a shipment of nine large pictures, all fine works of art, had reached the New-York Custom-house from Dusseldorf. The Commissioners are satisfied that the art department this year will be one of the chief attractions of the exhibition. The Transportation Committee have arranged for reduced fares over 13,000 miles of railway diverging from Cincinnati.

TRIAL OF LYNCHERS ORDERED—RAILROAD ROBBERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 18.—A Jefferson City special says: Gov. Woodson has issued an order to convene the Special Term of the Callaway Circuit Court for the investigation of the lynching of Peter Kessler, at Fulton, on Friday last.

The special further says: "A desperate encounter may soon be expected between the railroad train robbers and an Iowa sheriff, armed with a requisition from the Governor. The encounter will probably take place in La Fayette, Clay, or Jackson County, where these robbers alternately rendezvous, under the lead of the notorious desperado George McCoy."

SOUTHERN HISTORICAL CONVENTION.

JEFFERSON DAVIS TELLS HOW SOUTHERN HISTORY SHOULD BE WRITTEN.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 18.—Hon. Jefferson Davis addressed the Southern Historical Convention, in session at Montgomery, White Sulphur Springs, to-day. He was introduced by Gov. Letcher, and was received with great applause. He returned thanks for this hearty welcome to Virginia, where he always felt welcome, and whose brave men were only excelled in their deeds by the bravery and devotion of the women, whose zeal and heroism throughout the war he highly praised. He spoke of the objects of the Historical Society, and said that to write true history it must be done by Southern men who know the facts, and that all the material must be gathered for the purpose in the South, so that the action of the South in the war and the causes that brought it on might be fairly laid before mankind. He spoke of old Jubal Early as one who was ever faithful throughout the war, and as being the proper man to carry out this great object. He said we had been more cheated than conquered by the declarations of the Federal President, Congress, and generals, for there never could have been surrender had we anticipated what followed, and we would to-day have been free. He still had hope of the South, because whatever the men might be, he never yet had seen a reconstructed woman, and while the men of the day are mightier than the principles for which they had struggled, he yet hoped the children who succeed them would grow up to maintain and perpetuate them, and redeem all that we had lost.

Mr. Davis' remarks contain no sentiments of hostility to the Federal Government. He was listened to with deep interest and was frequently applauded.

A resolution was offered by Admiral Semmes that his Excellency President Grant be requested to permit the Secretary of this society to examine all papers in the archives of the Government captured by the Federal forces from the Confederates during the war, and to make copies of such of them as he may think fit. The resolution was adopted. The convention then adjourned, and the Historical Society met. A resolution was adopted admitting ladies who had lost relatives in the war to membership. The society then adjourned to meet in Richmond at the call of the President.

NAVY AND ARMY ORDERS.

ASSIGNMENT AND DETACHMENT OF OFFICERS—COURTS-MARTIAL ORDERED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Capt. S. P. Quackenbush is ordered to the command of the receiving-ship New-Hampshire, at Norfolk, Va. Lieut. Commander Louis Kempff is ordered to the naval rendezvous at San Francisco. Passed Assistant Surgeon George S. Culbreth is ordered to the naval hospital at Chelsea, Mass. First Assistant Engineer George E. Tower is ordered to the Naval Academy. Second Assistant Engineer J. A. B. Smith is ordered to the Saugus, at Key West, Fla. Rear Admiral W. Rogers Taylor is detached from the command of the South Atlantic Station, on the reporting of his relief, Rear Admiral Strong, and granted permission to remain abroad till next June. Commander E. K. Owen is detached from the command of the receiving-ship New-Hampshire, and ordered to temporary duty at the New-York Navy-yard. Master W. C. Strong is detached from ordnance duty at the New-York Navy-yard and ordered to duty in the South Atlantic Station. Midshipman F. M. Irving is detached from the California and placed on waiting orders. Midshipman Robert D. Stevens is detached from the Kansas and granted two months' leave. First Assistant Engineer John A. Scott is detached from the Naval Station at League Island, and ordered to the Mare Island (California) Navy-yard. First Assistant Engineer C. Andrade is detached from the Mare Island (California) Navy-yard and ordered to the Monocacy, Asiatic Station. First Assistant Engineer W. S. Smith is detached from the Monocacy and ordered home. Second Assistant Engineer Geo. H. H. Kearney is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Congress, European Station. Second Assistant Engineer Thos. W. Fitch is detached from the Congress and ordered home.

The naval court-martial, of which Rear Admiral Goldsborough is President, for the trial of Medical Director Marius Duvall, met at Annapolis to-day. Surgeon Duvall is to be tried for shooting at marines in the strawberry patch near the Government Hospital.

The court-martial in the case of Passed Assistant Surgeon Bowen has been adjourned and the proceedings of the court have been handed to the Department Surgeon. Bowen was tried for unofficer-like conduct.

A general court-martial has been ordered to meet at Willett's Point, New-York Harbor, to-morrow, for the trial of Private George W. Hopkins, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. The court will consist of Surgeon C. C. Byrne, Capts. A. Mackenzie and G. C. Post, Lieuts. B. D. Greene, A. H. Payson, P. M. Price, and C. F. Palfrey, with Lieut. James Mercur Judge Advocate. All the officers are of the Engineer Corps.

The Superintendent of Mounted Recruiting Service has been directed to forward fifty recruits from St. Louis to Omaha, Nebraska, for assignment to the Third Cavalry.

The special dispatch steamer Tallapoosa arrived here this morning from the Portsmouth and the New-York Navy-yards.

Commodores Rodgers and Ammen have returned from their inspection of Northern navy-yards.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Case, commanding the European Station, dated Genoa, July 29. Their contents are relative to the condition of affairs on the Spanish coast, and have been anticipated generally by cable dispatches. The Shenandoah was on the Spanish coast at Cadiz, and the Wachusett, then at Corfu, had been ordered to proceed at once to Barcelona and the ports on the south and east coasts of Spain for the purpose of rendering assistance to American citizens during the troubles.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire on Remsen and Ontario streets, Cohoes, at an early hour yesterday morning, destroyed Acheson & Sons wool-house and several other buildings. The Post-office and Western Union Telegraph offices had a narrow escape, the out-buildings of both being entirely burned. Total loss, $16,000; insured for $10,000, divided in small sums in various companies.

A fire at Battle Creek, Mich., yesterday, destroyed the window-shade factory of T. W. Case, together with several wooden buildings owned by M. K. Gregory, and a row of sheds belonging to Nicholas Shepard & Co. The loss is $20,000, on which there is no insurance.

Incendiary fires are becoming quite common about Norwich, Conn. On Sunday night a large barn, belonging to H. F. Rudd, was destroyed, with hay, rye, a mowing-machine, and other implements. Loss, $3,000; no insurance.

ACCIDENT TO A LONG BRANCH TRAIN.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 18.—The train bringing passengers from the 5:15 P. M. boat from New-York, ran off the track three-quarters of a mile from Sandy Hook. The baggage-master was the only one injured. The engine and cars were badly smashed, and the passengers arrived here two hours late.

ORANGE COUNTY TROTTING ENTRIES.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The entries for the annual fair of the Orange County Pleasure-Grounds Association of Middletown, which will be held on Aug. 27, 28, and 29, closed on Saturday evening. There were fifty-nine, including some of the best horses in the country. The list comprised ten of the three-minute class, eleven of the 2:34, thirteen of the 2:40, five of the 2:26, thirteen of the 2:50, and seven of the 2:30. The premiums offered amount to $6,000.

THE ALBANY MURDER.

NEW FACT ABOUT IT—GRUNEWALD'S STATEMENT.

The Brooklyn police are as silent as ever about the Albany murder and its developments. The only thing novel of interest concerning it will be found in the following statement made yesterday by Mr. Grunewald, at No. 25 Atlantic-street, where the suspected murderer was last engaged as an assistant:

He said: "About a month ago I hired Emil Lowenstein, at the rate of fourteen dollars per week. His wages I paid every Sunday morning, as was my custom. He worked from about 7 o'clock in the morning untill about 9 o'clock at night, and had one day's vacation out of every two weeks. He worked very steadily until the day he left, which was on Tuesday morning, 5th inst. The day before I had told him that the shop must be opened at an earlier hour than it had been, and so I was glad to see that he was on hand that last morning at twenty minutes past 6 o'clock. He walked around (for I could hear him down stairs) for an hour or so, and then a customer came in and found the shop empty. Pretty soon 'Charley,' my other barber, came, and finding that Emil was not there, called up to me. I came down and looked around, and saw that not only was his hat and coat gone, but his razor, and another one that I had lent him, were gone also. I then made up my mind that there was something wrong, for no man would stay away or go away from his work, leave the shop open, and take the tools away unless he was bad. We searched the whole place, thinking he had hid away the tools, so no one would find them and use them until he came back. But when we found that they had surely been carried away, we made up our minds that there were some very queer doings in hand. About two weeks previously, I went down stairs with my gun and shot at some rats—we have thousands of rats in the cellars and vaults. Emil shot some also, and I saw that he had a quick sight and was a pretty sure marksman. Afterward I exchanged the gun with a policeman for a seven-shooter, Smith & Wesson, navy size, and silver-plated. Emil shot with this, too, and also said that he had a pistol of his own. This was about a week or so before he went away, and the next day he brought down with him his pistol. It was a small common single-barreled one, and he molded the bullets himself in the shop. He practiced a great deal with this, shooting at the rats and also at a board. I saw that he was a quick, good shot with the pistol.

I gave him the powder, and he would pick up the balls and remold them. Frequently his wife would bring down his dinner to him, but not always. They seemed to be good friends; but on one occasion, when he was in the back basement, helping me to weigh tobacco, he said, raising his finger and looking around cautiously: 'S-sh! don't tell anybody; but the truth is, my wife and I don't agree very well; I buy tea, coffee, groceries, &c., and take them home, and she gives them away. She don't do right.'

He told me he had worked in a good many places, but I cannot remember where now. He was very peaceable, did not drink nor spend money. He was only away one day, and that he excused himself for because his wife was sick, and he had to stay home to take care of her. I told him that the other women in the house was better than him to take care of her. For that day's absence I deducted two dollars out of his pay, as I always do so when a man don't work; but for all the other weeks I paid him fourteen dollars each Sunday morning. I don't know, but I don't believe he had saved much money. He had only been married about eight weeks. 'Charley,' the other barber, says that he never wants to see a reporter again, because they have put him in the paper in connection with a murder, and he don't want to speak another word so long as he lives; he was almost wild before Emil left, and since then the reporters and curious people have been a great deal worse infliction. He said: 'Well, I tell you all what I knows if you put me in the paper right; anyhow I don't want to be in the paper at all; but don't do what some other reporters have done—don't write me upside down. I say one thing, and when it gets to the paper it is another thing.

Somethings more as what I say and somethings I didn't say at all go in the same story, and makes me troubles. I tell you exactly what I know and what I will swear to. Now Emil he told me so many things I found out to be lies, I don't believe him at all. He said that he had such nice carpets and furniture at his house. Well I never was at his house in my life, except when I went with the detectives, and then I found out he had no carpets, and but very poor furniture.

He says he was married about eight weeks and had made a vow not to drink anything for a month. We often walked up the street together after the shop was closed and we were going home. I walked up as far as Court-street, where he left me to go to his home. One time, it was July 22, I told him it was my birthday, and invited him to take a glass of beer with me. He said no, he had kept his vow one month and was going to keep it another. He was quite a "blower," and told me he had worked in San Francisco, and in Salt Lake City, Utah.

In those places he said he made plenty of stamps, but I don't believe he had much, or any in bank. The last place he worked in was a shop in Williamsburg, in South Second-street, I think. Sunday morning the boss was in the habit of treating to beer, but he would drink only soda. Emil was quiet, and I never saw him either angry or quarrelsome around the shop. I guess he liked the women pretty much, but I did not see him do anything out of the way. Often, but not always, his wife would bring him his dinner; at other times he would have it with him. One day another lady came with it; she stood at the door and talked with him a few minutes. She was small and good looking. I think, but don't know, that it was Mrs. Weston. I think so from the newspaper descriptions, and I could identify the woman. I never saw her either before or after that day. I did not ask him anything about her. The report that I had shaved a one-armed man, corresponding with the description of Weston, the murdered man, is not true, and I never said so. The one-armed man I shaved was here a day or two before Emil ever came to work here and while I was alone. His arm had been amputated at the shoulder. I feel quite sure that he could not have been Weston. I have shaved other one-armed men, but I know them, and none of them were Weston. The day that Emil left the shop, a stranger, carrying a carpet-bag and a coat, came to the door, but did not enter. He stood and inquired where Emil was. I told him about his disappearance, and the man went right away. I did not notice him closely, but he might have had but one arm. I think I could recognize him again. At noon that day Emil's wife came down with his dinner. I told her he had gone, and she said she did not understand it, but expected he would be at home at night. She appeared to think a great deal of him. Emil was very pale, had a sallow complexion, and wore a black mustache; formerly a little goatee, but shaved it off. I do not think he was a quarrelsome man, but the case now looks bad for him. Now, whatever you do, Mr. Reporter, don't put me upside-down in the paper, anyhow.'"

Both Mr. Grunewald and "Charley" were willing to give every item of information in their power, and lamented the misfortune of having had any business associations with such a character as Emil appears to be.

STATEMENT OF MRS. WESTON—ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 18.—No clue to the whereabouts of the murderer Lowenstein has yet been secured. Mrs. Weston insists that the reports of her complicity with Lowenstein are false, and presents evidence of her innocence. She excites much sympathy here, as she says that on last Monday she suspected Lowenstein had murdered or robbed her husband; that Lowenstein had gone off with her husband, and returned alone with plenty of money and two pistols; that she went to two Brooklyn station-houses to try and have Lowenstein arrested for robbing her husband, but failed, and that then she went to Philadelphia, and for two days walked the streets in a rain-storm, with her babe in her arms, looking for her husband. Both Mrs. Weston and Mrs. Lowenstein have been sent to a hotel here, where they will be boarded for the present.

A dispatch received by Chief of Police Maloy, from Detectives Folk and Corwin, of Brooklyn, announces the arrest, at St. Catherine's, Canada, of Emil Lowenstein, the murderer of John D. Weston, in a ravine back of West Albany on the 5th inst. The papers are being prepared to bring the murderer back to the States.

SCULL RACE.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 18.—A match for a single-scull race, two miles, for $250 a side, was made late to-night between J. C. Dole, Jr., of Brunswick, and C. M. Henry, of this city, to be rowed Sept. 9, if the water is smooth, in Portland Harbor.

WASHINGTON.

THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

LEGAL TENDERS AS SECURITY FOR CIRCULATION—INTERMITTENT FEVER RAGING IN THE MARINE BARRACKS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—It is stated that the opponents of the present national banking system will revive in the next Congress the proposition first suggested by Gen. Butler, of withdrawing the bonds which are the basis of the circulation in order to save the interest thereon, and to issue legal tenders in their stead.

THE $7,000,000 UNISSUED CURRENCY.

The Controller of the Currency, referring to his notification to national banks, issued yesterday, to the effect that the currency will not be held for national banks which have made applications therefor longer than thirty days, states that they are now $7,000,000 currency assigned which has not yet been taken up. Of this amount $2,500,000 is assigned to banks that are not yet organized. The rest is promised to banks which are organized, but which for various reasons have not chosen to deposit their bonds and receive their circulation. The high premium on the bonds is considered to have had the effect to deter these banks from depositing their bonds and securing their circulation. There is no provision in the law of July 12, 1870, which specifies any period during which the Controller shall reserve the circulation for any bank after it has once been assigned. This is left entirely discretionary with that officer. The failure of these banks, which are located in the South and West, to deposit their bonds has kept seven millions of national bank notes from circulation. This notice will compel this amount to be used by the present applicants within thirty days. After that period, in the event of failure to deposit bonds, the $7,000,000, or any portion of it, can be given to other applicants, of whom there are many. The issue of this $7,000,000 will make the issue of the $54,000,000 complete, after which, by the terms of the law, the Controller is directed to withdraw $25,000,000 from the Eastern States, to be distributed in the West and South.

THE SEAL-LOCK.

The delay in the choice of a seal-lock for Customs use is solely owing to the fact that of the locks presented two are so nearly equal in point of suitability and cheapness that the officers are reluctant to concede to either of these two a superiority over the other.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The report that the failing health of John Delano, Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, who is at St. Paul, is the cause of the Western visit of Secretary Delano, is not true. Advices received at the Interior Department show that John Delano is rapidly improving, and that the tour of the Secretary is made for the purpose of gaining additional information relative to the Indians.

FEVER AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

It is said that bilious intermittent fever is raging extensively at the Marine Barracks, and that within the past week about twenty-five cases have been developed for treatment, and necessarily removed to the Naval Hospital.

MOVEMENTS OF TREASURY AGENTS.

The Treasury Department has given Special Agent Jayne his regular annual month's leave. There is nothing new or unexpected in this, as is charged, for his application for leave at this time was long since filed. Special Agent Howe spent the day at the Treasury Department, and returned to New-York this evening.

PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATING CUSTOMS LAWS.

Col. Frank E. Howe, during his visit at the Treasury to-day, reported the several cases of seizure recently made by himself. He returned to New-York this evening, accompanied by Supervising Special Agent Madge and another detailed Treasury official. It is understood that these officials will examine into certain pending cases and assist in preparing evidence against certain parties who are to be prosecuted for violations of the Customs law. Among the latter are the officers and some of the crew of the vessel in whose rigging a quantity of cigars were recently found concealed. The Collector of Customs at Savannah, Ga., reports to the Treasury Department that libels will be filed against three vessels plying between Savannah and New-York, for the shipment and transportation of turpentine not properly marked.

SIX TONS OF GOLD COIN.

Mr. Langworthy, the Deputy Controller of the Currency, returned from San Francisco last night with the party of Treasury officials who recently conveyed $10,000,000 of currency to San Francisco. They brought back six tons of gold coin, which was last night sent to the New-York Sub-Treasury.

THE GIANT POWDER SEIZURE.

The Collector of Customs at Marquette, Mich., informs the Treasury that he believes the officers of the steamer on which giant powder was recently seized were ignorant of the contents of the packages.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CALLED BONDS.

Many bonds bearing numbers between those named in the recent call of the Secretary of the Treasury have already been redeemed, and therefore are not outstanding. Shortly after the passage of the last Funding bill, it will be remembered, five-twenties were exchanged indiscriminately, without any regard to numbers. In the regular Treasury purchases of bonds every month no attention is paid to the numbers, and also by this means a very large amount of bonds bearing the intervening numbers of those in Saturday's call, have been redeemed. This accounts for the apparent discrepancy in the aggregate, as compared with the specification of numbers in the circular.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

The Secretary of War to-day appointed Lieut. Asa Bird Gardner, of the First Artillery, to be Judge Advocate in the army, with the rank of Major, vice Dewitt Clinton, deceased.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Treasury officials again deny, in a positive manner, that a list of employes in the New-York Custom-house is being prepared for dismissal, or that there is any present intention to make removals in that department.

YACHTING AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—The fourth annual regatta of the Charlestown Yacht Club took place to-day, off Long Island. Twelve boats were entered. There was a fine breeze from the eastward. The course for first-class yachts was fifteen miles, and for the second twelve miles. In the first-class keels the sloop Mystery took the first prize, a silver pitcher, and the schooner Daion the second. For centre-board boats, Lilley took the first prize, a pitcher, and Napoleon the second. In the second-class the schooner Bull Bow took the first, and the Odd Fellow the second.

DISTURBANCES IN MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 18.—The threatened riot at Grenada, Miss., Saturday evening, caused by a drunken negro, ended in the negroes at the convention, who had attempted to release the obstreperous leader, scattering for their homes, on reports that armed bodies of men were coming from the neighboring towns. The parties who burned the negro Dan Calhoun to death in Dyer County recently have not been arrested. Two of them have left the country, and Vaughn, the remaining one, will surrender himself, it is said.

UTICA PARK RACES.

A DRIZZLING RAIN ALL DAY—SMALL POOLS—THE TROTTING.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—No day in the history of the Utica Park, and, in all probability, no day in the history of any other park, ever furnished such weather as drizzled upon the races here to-day. What with rain all through last week and a pleasant Sunday following, it was confidently expected that the rewards of postponements and patience were to be received in the shape of glorious weather on Monday. The moist reputation of Utica on the occasion of public out-door amusements, however, was not to be gainsayed. An east wind came down on the city in the morning, bringing with it rain by noon. The rain commenced with a drizzle, to show that it meant to stay, and stay it did during every heat of the 2:38, the five-year-old, and the free-for-all races. The attendance was about one-half what it was on Saturday. The grand stand was full, but then the rain drove everybody present into the grand stand. The three races mentioned were trotted in alternate heats. The first race called was that for 2:38 horses. What little pool-selling was done during the afternoon was carried on in the grand stand, the rain, blown by a stiff breeze, having driven the sellers out of the pool-stands. In the first race, there were six horses started. In the pools, Vanity Fair sold for $20, Little Longfellow for $12; Zilcadie Golddust for $10, and the field for $10. The horses were called in the rain, started in the rain, and trotted five heats in the rain. In the first heat they were off with Vanity Fair first, Golddust second, Planter third, and Kitty Gilbert fourth. On the turn, Golddust took first and kept it to between the half and three-fourths, with Vanity Fair second. At the quarter, Planter broke and fell back to sixth, giving Kitty Gilbert third. At the three-fourths, Vanity Fair pushed to first, and Kitty Gilbert to second, with Little Longfellow third. On the homestretch, Bashaw came up and took second from Kitty Gilbert, who dropped to fifth, with Little Longfellow third, and Golddust fourth, the horses coming home in that order.

In the second heat Kitty Gilbert and Longfellow were first and abreast at the quarter, with Golddust second at the half. Planter tried to get third but broke, Longfellow taking first, with Gilbert second, and Golddust third. At three-quarters Golddust was up, and last, third to Planter. On the homestretch Vanity Fair pushed ahead from fifth, and took second, the horses coming home as per summary, Longfellow winning by a length.

In the third heat, at the start, the order was, Bashaw, Planter, Longfellow, Golddust. At the quarter, Planter, Bashaw, and Golddust. At the three-fourths, Planter, Bashaw, Vanity Fair, and Golddust, and on the homestretch as per summary.

In the fourth heat the start-off was Kitty Gilbert, Bashaw, Planter, and Golddust; at the quarter, Planter, Longfellow, Vanity Fair, and Kitty Gilbert; at the half, Planter, Longfellow, and Golddust. Vanity Fair and Planter were neck and neck for the first, with Bashaw third and Gilbert fourth. In the last heat the six horses started nearly abreast, with Planter leading a little. At the quarter the order was Longfellow, Golddust, Planter, and Bashaw; at the half, Longfellow, Golddust, (running,) Planter, Vanity Fair; at the three-quarters, Longfellow, Vanity Fair, Bashaw. On the homestretch Longfellow and Vanity Fair came in close together, the latter leading by a neck. The judge gave Longfellow first money, however, because of Vanity Fair's running, it was presumed, although where she did the running was not quite apparent. The decision of the judge was received with favor by the moistened spectators, from the fact that it ended the race, and did away with crowding another heat into the darkness, which was near.

SUMMARY.

UTICA PARK, Aug. 18, 1873.—Purse of $3,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:38; $1,500 to the first, $750 to the second, $450 to the third, $300 to the fourth.

John G. Hart, of Brooklyn, Little Longfellow	3	1	6	1	1
J. W. Myers, of Toledo, br. g. Vanity Fair	1	2	2	2	2
John W. Wright, of Rochester, ch. g. Planter	6	3	1	3	3
D. Beard, of Springfield Centre, br. s. Brown Bashaw	2	4	3	4	4
L. L. Dorsey, Jr., of Louisville, ch. s. Zilcadie Golddust	4	5	4	6	5
J. J. Bowen, of Medford, Mass., br. m. Kitty Gilbert	5	3	5	5	2
Geo. W. Ferguson, of New-York, b. m. Miss Miller	drawn.				
Chas. S. Green, of Babylon, Long Island, ch. g. Wallace	drawn.				
Graves & Loomis, of Chicago, b. m. Clementine	drawn.				
Dan Mace's, ch. s. Fearnaught, Jr.	drawn.				
P. Dooley's b. g. Arthur	drawn.				
Ben. Mace, of New-York, r. g. Walter	drawn.				

Time—2:37¾, 2:38¼, 2:39½, 2:38¼, 2:39¼.

In the five-year-old race there were three starters, Emerson Golddust, who was entered, refusing to appear for no sufficient reason, was expelled from the track. In the pools Kate Bennett sold at 25 to 6 against the field. The main contest was between her and Fleety Golddust. In the first heat Bennett broke at the quarter, sending Wallace to second, and Golddust to first. Bennett gained second at half, lapped Golddust at three quarters, and came home three lengths ahead. In the second heat Bennett took the lead at a quarter, and kept it throughout, although Golddust hugged her close at three-quarters. In the third heat the two were neck and neck at the quarter, and Golddust led at three-quarters, but she did not have the bottom, and Kate Bennett again passed her on the stretch, winning the heat by two lengths, and the three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

UTICA PARK—Same day; purse of $1,500, for five-year olds and under; $900 to the first, $450 to the second, $150 to the third.

Jas. Wilson's, Rushville, 2d r. m. Kate Bennett	1	1	1
L. L. Dorsey, Jr.'s, Louisville, gr. m. Fleety Golddust	2	2	2
A. C. Wallace's, Manchester, N. H., b. g. Ned Wallace	3	3	3
Edwin Thann's, Thamesdale, b. s. Wild Oats	drawn.		
S. P. Dorsey's, Kentucky, ch. g. Emerson Golddust	Expelled.		

Time—2:33, 2:38, 2:41.

In the free-for-all race there were only two starters, Goldsmith Maid and American Girl. Henry strained a sinew on the track Saturday, and was drawn. Lucy was not in condition, and was also drawn. The issue of the race being settled beforehand, the pools sold merely on the time; 2:20 was the favorite against 2:19¾ and 2:21, each of the latter being twenty to twenty-five against the first. Notwithstanding the heavy track, it was a matter of ridicule that the Maid made slower time than the five-year olds. The Maid broke a little, and caught her feet again in her usual wonderful manner.

SUMMARY.

UTICA PARK.—Same day; purse of $6,000, free to all; $3,500 to first horse, $1,500 to second, and $1,000 to third:

Budd Doble's, Philadelphia, b. m. Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
D. Pfeiffer's, New-York, b. m. American Girl	2	2	2
O. A. Hickok's, Philadelphia, br. m. Lucy	drawn.		
M. Roden's, New-York, br. g. Henry	drawn.		

Time—2:25¼, 2:27½, 2:34¾.

THE YALE EXPLORING PARTY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Capt. Anson Mills, of the Third Cavalry, under whose escort Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, and ten students from that institution, went to the Niobrara River and Antelope Creek, in Nebraska, in search of fossils, writes to the War Department that the expedition had a very successful march. No Indians were encountered, and Capt. Mills expresses the opinion that that country is free from them.

THE CROPS IN THE SOUTH.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 17.—The crop reports from Arkansas are very flattering, except in Independence County. The late rains have brought out the corn and cotton finely. Reports from Mississippi are conflicting, but in the main are more favorable than heretofore. Some sections which have suffered from drouth are now deluged with rain. In West Tennessee the fine rains of the past week have proved beneficial, and planters are sanguine of good crops.

THE ILLINOIS DISASTER.

POPULAR INDIGNATION AGAINST THE RAILROAD OFFICIALS—MORE DEATHS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 18.—A great deal of indignation is expressed here concerning the action of the Chicago and Alton Railroad officers. The collision occurred at 10:20 o'clock, and the fact was telegraphed to the Superintendent of the road within one hour; but not a word was sent to the friends of the wounded, and the news of the accident was studiously kept from the Press until it could no longer be reserved. Passengers who were on the ill-fated train and who came down last night from Chicago, state that until the arrival of the relief-train in charge of Superintendent McMullen everything that was done to release unfortunates from the wreck and alleviate the sufferings of scalded victims had to be done by the uninjured passengers. The conductor, they say, left the wreck before a single person was extricated, and went to Lemont to telegraph to the Superintendent, while the passengers carried the wounded and dying from the wreck, and with such appliances as they had they ministered to their wants, tearing up the pillow-cases from the sleeping-cars for bandages, and improvising beds for them. Two physicians came from Lemont soon after the collision occurred, but, it is said, brought nothing in the way of medicines or instruments with them, and were, therefore, of little use. Miss Tracy, daughter of the editor of a Houston (Texas) paper, who was with her father on the train, is spoken of in the highest terms of praise for her noble attentions to the wounded. When the relief-train from Chicago arrived it brought everything necessary for the comfort of the poor victims, several of whom, however, had by this time found relief in death. Some of the passengers state that it was 2:30 A. M. before the relief-train arrived, and one gentleman asserted it was 3 A. M.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Major J. W. Smith and J. W. Fleury, of Springfield, Ill., victims of the Chicago and Alton Railroad disaster, died this morning at the West Side Briggs House.

THE INQUEST—ARREST OF THE ENGINEER OF THE COAL-TRAIN.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 18.—Coroner Stephens has commenced an inquest on the bodies of the persons killed at the Lemont disaster. The agent at that point testified that he protested strongly against the freight-train pushing forward, and notified the train dispatcher at Bloomington that a slaughter was impending.

The number of deaths from the accident has reached eighteen. The managers of the road have caused the arrest of John Puffenberger, the freight engineer, and officers have been sent to Joliet for Edward Bean, the conductor of the freight-train.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—1 A. M.—Less pressure, continued cloudy weather and rain, light north-easterly to southerly winds in New-England. Partly cloudy and threatening weather, with light southerly winds, calms and rains on the Atlantic coast, from New-York to Florida. The pressure has increased slightly in the Ohio Valley, and thence southward to the Gulf, with little change in temperature, and generally clear weather, except on the Gulf Coast, where rain is reported. Diminished pressure, with a slight rise in temperature, partly cloudy weather, and areas of rain are reported from the lower lake region. Clear weather, continued high temperature from Southern Michigan westward to the Missouri Valley, with light southerly and south-westerly winds. Increasing cloudiness, light to fresh variable winds in the upper Mississippi Valley and the northern portion of the lake region.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, less pressure, rising temperature, north-easterly to south-easterly winds, with generally cloudy weather and rain.

For the Middle States and lower lakes, rising temperature, varying pressure, cloudy weather, and areas of rain, followed by clearing weather on Tuesday afternoon.

For the upper lake region, falling barometer, increasing southerly to westerly winds, partly cloudy and warm weather, and possibly light rain.

For the North-west low barometer, southerly to westerly winds, high temperature, with local rains.

For the Ohio Valley, and thence southward to Tennessee and south-westward to Texas, slightly falling barometer, light, variable winds, and generally clear weather.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, with light rain on the coast, clearing in the lower Mississippi Valley by Tuesday afternoon.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts, yesterday, were $565,203.

The President passed through Portland yesterday on his way to North Conway, N. H.

The municipal excursion party from Philadelphia arrived at San Francisco on Sunday night.

Gen. A. B. Warford, at one time President of the Pennsylvania Northern Central Railroad, died at Harrisburg on Sunday.

Prof. Russell, a well-known teacher and author in elocution, died, at Lancaster, Mass., on Saturday evening last. He was about seventy years of age.

A farmer named Wm. Winne, of New-market, N. H., was killed by the down train on the Concord Road, yesterday morning, near Stratham Depot. He was crossing the track on foot.

On Sunday night, in Harrisburg, Penn., Jones and Williams, both colored, quarreled in the street, when the latter was killed with a bowie-knife. Jones was committed to answer.

Johnson Jordan, of Colebrook, N. H., aged about sixty years, committed suicide on Saturday by taking morphine. No cause is known for the act.

Orders will be issued from the Treasury Department to-day directing that the building be closed on the day of the funeral of Ex-Secretary Wm. M. Meredith.

Thomas Burns, a railroad brakeman, died at the Boston City Hospital on Sunday, from injuries received by falling from a freight-car at South Framington, Mass., on Saturday.

There is still much excitement over the lynching of Peter Kessler for mule-stealing in Fulton, Mo. Sheriff Low and young Dunden were alive at last accounts, but their lives are despaired of.

The Philadelphia Bar meeting on the death of Mr. Meredith will be held in the District Court-room on Wednesday at noon. The burial will take place on Thursday at Christ Church, Philadelphia.

Perry Haas, who was convicted of the murder of Martin Oberdorf, about two years ago, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor on Sunday night, in the County Jail, at Sunbury, Penn.

Honesdale and Lackawanna anthracite coal is retailing at Scranton, Penn., for $3 60@$3 80 for chestnut, and $3 80 for stove and grate sizes. Cause, competition by local agencies, which began on Saturday.

W. E. Udderzook was arraigned in West Chester, Penn., yesterday, charged on two counts, with the murder of Winfield S. Goss and the murder of an unknown man. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded until October.

A man, giving the name of Watson, claiming to reside at Malden, N. Y., stole a gray mare and a buggy from H. Farmer's livery-stable, in Schenectady, on Saturday afternoon. The man is about five feet six inches high, black mustache, and thick set.

Balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday: Currency, $10,847,908; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $35,475,000; coin, $84,027,437, including coin certificates, $43,531,000; outstanding legal tenders, $356,000,000.

THE POTOMAC DISASTER.

TESTIMONY IN THE INVESTIGATION.

THE ENGINEER ACTING AS BAR-KEEPER—LIFE-PRESERVERS PLACED WHERE THEY COULD NOT BE USED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Wawasset investigation was to-day continued. No law officers have been detailed to conduct the examination of witnesses. The board act both as counsel and jury. The interrogatories are frequently unskillful and leading, and the witnesses are permitted to indulge in prolix irrelevancies. The evidence to-day, however, seems to have established beyond dispute the fact that the engineer was accustomed to act as assistant bar-keeper during the absences of the bar-keeper. The absences of the bar-keeper have previously been explained by testimony which shows that he was regularly engaged in trafficking with the country people, and would leave the bar to prepare for his bartering as the boat approached the landings. The bar-keeper himself testifies that it was customary for the engineer to keep an eye to the bar when he himself was absent, and he seemed to think this custom was justified, inasmuch as the engineer had no interest in the profits of the bar. Two credible witnesses specifically testified that shortly before the alarm was given they saw the engineer dealing out drinks, and one of these witnesses himself received a drink over the bar from the hands of the engineer. The officers did not place the life preservers where they could be used, whether from inability or negligence does not appear. It was also put in evidence that the engineer seemed paralyzed when the alarm was given, and could do nothing, and that many persons were crushed to death by the revolving wheels who might have been saved had the engine been stopped.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Wawasset steam-boat investigation was resumed this morning. The testimony of the witnesses was to the effect that no particular person or officer of the ship was engaged in controlling the life-boats, possession of which had been taken by the passengers, in such a manner, and in such large numbers, as to render them useless. The officers engaged in the fore part of the boat were actively engaged in trying to save the boat and passengers, but they were unable to pass aft, owing to the dense volume of smoke and flame.

Capt. Gedney, Superintendent of the Potomac Ferry Company, was recalled, and requested to furnish the commission with a sample of the oil used on the boat. He said there was no kerosene-oil but that it was coal-oil, more than a gallon of which was not allowed on the boat at any time. The trips of the steamer being during the day, the oil was kept in the wash-room, opposite the engine-room.

Other witnesses stated what they knew of the disaster, one passenger saying that the flames burst forth about three minutes after he had seen the engineer in the engine-room. There was no smell of matches or kerosene.

Robert Nash, the engineer, being recalled, said he did not think the fire originated in the back draught of the boiler, but that it must have originated in the fireman's room. Everything pointed that way.

Wm. McKenney, bar-keeper on the Wawasset, testified to the best of his knowledge that none of the officers had been drinking at the bar, but very few of them or of the crew being drinking men. When witness left, temporarily, he asked Nash, the engineer, to keep an eye on the bar, and to say to any one applying for drink that he would soon return. He did not know that Nash had at any time served liquor; none of the officers had any pecuniary interest in the bar in any way, witness paying rent for the privilege. Water was thrown on the fire from buckets only. He had heard the engineer say that he could not get to the donkey engine for the purpose of working the hose. Witness thought it was impossible to save the boat after the flames had broken out. Nash was as sober and temperate a man as he had ever seen. He seldom drank spirits, and witness had known him to refuse to drink with passengers, saying, "Your lives are in my hands; I've duty to attend to, and will not do it."

Leonidas Scott testified in answer to a question, that before the boat reached Smith's Landing, he saw Nash, the engineer, behind the bar serving liquor from a black bottle to a young man. The next time witness saw Nash he was outside the door, when somebody told him the boat was on fire. This was not many minutes after Nash was in the bar-room. The engineer was paralysed with fear.

Other witnesses were examined, one of whom testified that Nash waited on him and another passenger, serving to one lemon syrup, to the other ale, in the bar-room. The smoke smelt of oily waste or packing.

The examination will be continued to-morrow.

SING SING PRISON.

THE LAST ATTEMPTED ESCAPE—THE CONVICTS ASSISTED BY PARTIES OUTSIDE THE WALLS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, Aug. 18, 1873.

A Press dispatch has already briefly noted another daring attempt to escape from Sing Sing Prison, at 11 o'clock Saturday night. At the hour named Officer Samuel Auser was patrolling one of the upper galleries, doing guard duty. Halting for a moment he heard a noise below, and peering down to the ground floor beneath, observed a convict named George McGuire, alias "Blink Riley," at work at the barred window at the north end of the corridor with a jack-screw. Auser immediately raised the butt-end of his carbine to his shoulder, and, aiming the weapon so that the ball should not hit the convict, fired, without giving the latter any warning. As it afterward turned out, the ball just grazed "Blink Riley's" breast. The report of the carbine brought two more officers to the spot, and they at once seized the convict and ironed him. That accomplished, they started him toward the dark cells, when they suddenly came upon two more convicts who were loose in the corridor, and who were waiting the result of Blink Riley's operations. These convicts were Alonzo Provost and Joseph Hall. The former was sentenced Sept. 23, 1870, for five years for larceny from the person, and the latter Dec. 11, 1871, for five years, for burglary in the first degree. "Blink Riley" was sentenced June 16, 1873, for four years, for larceny from the person. Provost occupied cell No. 218, Hall No. 218, and Riley cell No. 203.

When Officer Auser reached the north window referred to, he found a jack-screw made of wood and very powerful. It was made by the convicts in the cabinet-shop in a secret manner at odd times. He also found a jimmy, a false key, and a small bar for prying. It seems that "Blink Riley" took advantage of the noise from passing trains on the railroad to pry off the heavy sheet-iron from the door of his cell, and then running his arm out, unlocked his own door and also the door of cell No. 218, so that Provost and Hall got out. They also had a confederate in waiting outside the prison walls, who had come for the purpose of assisting them. When the confederate arrived he gave a signal by imitating the crying of a cat, the peculiar noise attracting the attention of the nearest outside guardsman, who, stooping low and peering through the darkness of the night, observed the outlines of a human person, and, raising his carbine, fired at the object three times in quick succession. It was evident, however, that he missed his man, as immediately he heard him rapidly running away, the sound gradually dying away in the distance.

SHIPWRECK AND FOURTEEN LIVES LOST.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 18.—A vessel, supposed to be the revenue cutter Wm. Stairs, was lost at York Point, July 6, with all hands, fourteen in number.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OLD ROME AND NEW ITALY. By EMILIO CASTELAR, author of "The Republican Movement in Europe." Translated by MRS. ARTHUR ARNOLD. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1873.

Any work emanating from the most able and most prominent of the Republican leaders in distracted Spain, will command attention. But apart from this, the wide genius of Castelar, his vivid eloquence, his power of adorning a picture of the present with all the tints derived from past history, and an extensive range of knowledge, impart to his works a special charm which is yet further increased when we meet him, as he comes to us here, in contact with the grand mementoes of the past.

It is so common to find republican sentiments regarded as something utterly incompatible with a love of, or even an appreciation for, what has gone before, that one is prone to look with some curiosity to see how the cultured Republican leader of Spain will treat the remains of historical and conservative Italy. But he leaves us but a short time in doubt, for he tells us that to view Italy aright we must look at it historically and æsthetically. We must endeavor to connect its great monuments with the ages in which they were constructed, with the generations to which they owe their creation. Before every landscape and every ruin we must evoke the august shades which people them, and gather the living ideas distilled from the fruitful bosom of the land. Such, indeed, is the spirit in which the ancient monuments and time-honored memorials of all the countries of the Old World must be approached, if we would view them to profit by them. For the sight of any of the works, as they exist now, of generations long since passed away, are of little worth as mere objects for the delight of the physical faculties, if we cannot picture to ourselves the conditions which brought them into being, and the long chain of events and changes which link that distant past with the busy present.

In the several chapters which comprise the book under consideration, Signor Castelar has aimed at no consecutive narrative, still less is his work a book of travels or adventure. He has sought to depict the impression made upon his own mind by incidents and objects as they came before him, rather than to present a picture of those objects themselves. He tells us that as he sprang to the shores of time-hallowed Italy, he would have flung himself to his knees and kissed the earth from very reverence, if the prosaic age in which we live did not forbid such outward manifestations of sentiment. But the thought must soon have been dissipated, for almost immediately a Custom-house officer presented himself, asking a price of admission, as at a theatre. A crowd of beggars, whose statuesque features bore the sad stamp of misery, with loud clamors divided his luggage among them as a rich booty; and the police claimed passports and a new tax on behalf of the Pontifical Government.

"Following our baggage," says the author, "we entered a wretched store-house, dark as a dungeon of the Inquisition; an obscurity incomprehensible to this land of resplendent heaven and dazzling light, which gives to the eye a feast of colors, and fills the mind with poetic rapture. For articles worn, or intended to be worn, Custom-house duties were exacted. When these were paid, and we fancied we were free to move, all our effects were placed in a cart drawn by a number of ragged and shirtless lads, who cried 'To the Custom-house!' A second time! These taxes and tariffs, this want of intercourse with the world—are these also of divine right? Is it essential to the exercise of the Pope's authority over conscience, that he should incline to the economic errors of prohibition and the political errors of absolutism?"

Compare this entrance into the Pontifical State with an arrival in the Swiss Cantons. Certainly, sentiments not less sublime are awakened at beholding those mountains, crowned with eternal snows; those dark and shady groves, beside which stretch meadows of tender green, enameled with flowers; those azure lakes, sleeping at the foot of gentle slopes, contrasting with hoary peaks half veiled by clouds; those impetuous torrents of crystal waters; those villages, peopled by a vigorous and hardy race, which realize the greatest happiness known to human society—the union of liberty and democracy. Nothing disturbs the traveler in the contemplation of this grandeur; no policeman demands his name; no Custom-house official seizes his baggage. These mountains seem like impenetrable barriers, but liberty has thrown them open to the world, while on the Roman shore, those coasts which look so gentle and tranquil, absolutism has placed a cloud of spies and tax-gatherers to inclose the country which nature has opened to all nations.

Now, when Geneva and Rome are resting-places in the European tour, there are many thousands who can realize the annoyances thus described by the citizen of a land that has itself perished through the very cause which in many places of this book he most eloquently condemns. Signor Castelar has given us but little insight into the life and manners of the modern Italians, and he seems especially to have avoided reference to the modern politics of Italy. There, however, are portraits of the two most prominent men in the Catholic Church, which have an interest for us here beyond their value as the work of Signor Castelar.

Cardinal Antonelli is described as a man "tall and strong—a huntsman rather than a Cardinal—a mountaineer, but no courtier. Eyes dark as night, a prominent nose, full lips, a lemon-colored complexion, a rude and rugged physiognomy, a daring character, a robust constitution, and his attitudes and gestures, according to my impression, proclaimed a man long habituated to command imperiously, and to be obeyed without resistance. But I should also declare, he seemed to me to be a person of extreme vulgarity."

A more truthful and, at the same time, a more complete portrayal of this "enemy of modern civilization," this "monopolizer of the Holy Ghost," this "Pope of the Pope," could not well be written in as many words.

To the Pope himself more lengthened consideration is given, as is due to the supreme head of the Church to which M. Castelar himself acknowledges allegiance. "Pius IX.," he tells us, "whose election was so unexpected, imagined himself called by God to work miracles and to do all sorts of wonders, and, from the first day of his Pontificate he was ambitious of doing good. Extremely sensitive by natural temperament, epileptic by constitution, incapable of violent hatred, without strong passions, moral from habit, of a lively fancy, gifted with flowing language and a clear and sonorous voice, easy and eloquent in his improvisations, quiet in his gestures, sweet and benevolent in appearance, mystic even to ecstacy in his prayers, majestic on the throne, an artist before the altar, a rigid formalist in religious ceremonies, a lover of human pomps, devoted to a historic destiny and to his exalted ministry, believing in his greatest errors and equivocations that God inspired and guided him, and that he interpreted His thought and expressed His will on the face of the earth. He does not enrich his own relations, nor hoard up treasures, nor measure out charity; nor does he refuse to give an audience, no matter how inopportune or troublesome. He puts no lock on his ever-open heart; never bites his lips, which are always slightly apart; and often gives the impression that his thoughts are far distant. He has no very profound knowledge of human nature; understands more of outward formalities than of secret motives; of his power, more of the pomp than of the prestige; of his authority, more the display than strength; and accustomed to live surrounded by those who treat him as a God, he feels pleasure in being called every day "holy, holy, holy," in breathing the smoke of such incense. But in this exalted position, when he promulgates doctrines of faith, when he assembles Ecumenical Councils, when the entire Church declares him superior to human errors, when to others his thoughts seem divine as those of the Word, and his lips sacred as oracles—at such times a passing cloud, the electricity of the air, the rapid and frequent changes of the Roman climate, affect his nerves, which are extremely susceptible to atmospheric influences. His nerves act upon his temper, and force him to bursts of ill-humor and impatience which contradict his natural amiability, and prove how this demigod—this great and supernatural being—is subject, like all other mortals, to the sins and infirmities which arise from the imperfection of our nature, and the laws which govern the whole universe."

Anxious as Signor Castelar seems to have been to avoid being carried away into political references or allusions, it is impossible not to detect in every chapter he has written evidences of his own relation to the Church, which, as he describes it, persists in moving inversely to our civilization. His love for that Church is unequivocal, but his attachment is not of that rigid kind which was once enforced from its disciples. The whole tendency of M. Castelar's mind is toward entire freedom, so that while in politics it led him to embrace Republicanism, in religion it drives him to seek emancipation from that ecclesiastical absolutism which has so long been the distinguishing feature in the Papal authority. So far, therefore, from showing any bigoted predilection for the scenes presented to him in the metropolis of his religion, and for the traditions which are there put before him at every turn, he evinces rather a spirit to estimate such things at their æsthetic value, independent of ecclesiastical associations, and to regard even the discipline of the Catholic Church itself as something which needs reformation in accordance with the advanced requirements of human thought. He avoids pointed and special allusion to such topics, but nevertheless his whole work is so tinctured with that love for freedom which inspires his eloquence that he is unable to dwell long upon any thought which the things around him suggest, without making the whole tenor of his mind perceptible.

The volume before us contains many evidences of being a translation. On the whole, Mrs. Arnold has done as full justice to the original as we could expect or hope for. She has succeeded in giving us in a full degree the beauties which render M. Castelar's writing and speeches powerful and fascinating to a degree unknown in modern Spain, while retaining all the force and perfection of the English.

FOURTEEN WEEKS IN CHEMISTRY. By J. DORMAN STEELE, Ph. D., author of the fourteen weeks series in Physiology, Philosophy, Astronomy, and Geology. A. S. Barnes & Co., New-York and Chicago. 1873.

We have here a small volume that will be found extremely useful in elementary classes of chemistry in the schools. In some respects it possesses advantages not to be met with elsewhere. It is clear and simple, without sacrificing technicalities altogether to simplicity, so that it may be made to serve as a useful stepping-stone to more elaborate works. The author has, as far as possible, touched upon those subjects which have a bearing upon objects of every-day life, and thus his pages will possess an attractiveness to young pupils, while sufficient questions are prepared at the end of the chapters and again in an appendix to save the teacher much trouble. In a subsequent edition the devotion of more space to the subjects of diffusion and transfusion, and to a fuller explanation of spectrum analysis, would be advantageous; while no great loss would be incurred if the chapter on organic radicals were to be omitted. The former topics are now so important that even the most superficial students in science should understand them, while the complexities of organic chemistry, as they are constantly being multiplied and elaborated, cannot be brought adequately within the understanding of junior pupils. We find, too, no reference to the metallic character of hydrogen, although the evidence obtained by Graham on that subject, and the inductive reasoning which led him to those experiments which resulted in his obtaining the metal, present a lesson which never fails to strike the attention of the student. Other suggestions for the improvement of the work might be made, but they will doubtless occur to the author in due time, and meanwhile his present effort will sufficiently commend itself to both teachers and learners who want a practical and explicit text-book to begin upon.

WATER-SPOUT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

In giving an account of the damage done by a recent rain-storm in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, the Allentown *Chronicle* says: "It is somewhat remarkable that the very hard rain only visited a semi-circular belt of territory about a mile and a half wide, from four to six miles to north-east of this city, leaving Allentown with only a usual Summer rain. In the afternoon, between 5 and 6 o'clock, Hiram J. Schantz, Esq., stood above his mill at the head of Cedar Creek, and without any apparent cause, he was turned around twice by some invisible force. What it was he cannot divine, for he felt no wind. A moment after he noticed a body of water five or six feet high rushing toward the mill from above, coming from a direction where no creek ran, and which was the water of a water-spout which, it is said, descended near Crackersport, and rushed across the fields carrying fences before it. He ran to the mill and notified the hands to open the gates, which was done. A culvert under the road to convey the water to the mill was washed away and about one-half of the saw-mill, including the water-wheel, was destroyed. In the house the water covered the lower floors, soaking the carpets. The beautiful yard attached is completely ruined, logs and lumber were washed away, and the total loss to Mr. Schantz will reach $5,000."

TELEGRAPH SUIT DECIDED.

A somewhat interesting decision in a suit against the Western Union Telegraph Company is thus reported by the San Francisco *Alta* of the 7th inst.: "The case of S. D. Jones against the Western Union Telegraph Company, came on for trial on appeal, in the County Court yesterday. On the 2d of March, 1872, Jones delivered an important message at the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, addressed to 'S. S. Lake, Centreville, Alameda County,' which he alleges was not sent in its order, and was not, in fact, sent at all. He asks $100 damages. The company admits having received the message, but not before 9 o'clock at night, at which time the Centreville office was closed, in accordance with a rule of the office, publicly announced. They aver that the lines were out of order on the 3d, and that on the 4th he was notified that the money and message were subject to his order. After argument by counsel, the Court held that the section under which the plaintiff sought to recover provided a penalty for sending a message out of its order, but there appeared to be no penalty for an entire failure to forward a message. He gave judgment for the defendant."

HAYNE'S SPEECH.

Referring to the speech of Senator Hayne, of South Carolina, in his famous controversy with Daniel Webster, the Portland (Me.) *Press* says: "The only copy of his speech on satin was printed in this city by the late Gen. Thomas Todd, in 1832, who was at that time publisher and proprietor of the *Argus*. Gen. Todd purchased the satin of a gentleman in this city, who was at that time in the dry-goods business, printed Mr. Hayne's speech upon it in beautiful style, and gilded it. It was in book form, and elegantly bound by the late Simeon Pratt, of this city, and was then presented to President Jackson by Gen. Todd."

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

The Commissioners of Public Parks have awarded the following contracts: For the completion of the mason-work on the Museum of Natural History, to Messrs. D. C. Weeks & Son; for masonry and granite, and temporary bridge of "inscape arch" in Central Park, to Messrs. Deeves & Parry; for inclosing wall on the line of Eighth-avenue, to the Wilson & Hughes Steam Company, of Cleveland, Ohio.

OUR HOME IN NEW-JERSEY.

HOW WE GOT SETTLED AT LAST, AND WHAT WE GOT.

Given a fair share of health for the writer, a clerk in a New-York mercantile house, with good prospects; a wife not afraid of work or a little roughing; three children, aged six, four, and two years, respectively; given also a salary of $1,700 per annum and a nest-egg of $3,000, and you have our little family and its financial condition. For years we had lived in the great City, and during that time had hunted and been hunted each Spring for houses that we thought would suit, and out of those that we had occupied for a year, and did like, but from which an increase of rent, unpleasant neighborhoods, or sickly localities had driven us. Every Spring we read in the papers of delightful suburban residences, villa plots, and rustic homes, and each Spring we spent many days in visiting these alluring localities. But, alas! when found and made a note of, they were not of our kind. True, they were suburban; so much so that it would require us to keep a horse for the writer to reach the nearest depot, whence he might be taken to New-York. True, there were villa plots, but man cannot live on a plot, and though contractors said, coolly, "Put you up a house in two months for $6,000, Sir," we could not see our way to that, and as for rustic homes, we found, as a rule, that the further we got from railroads, schools, churches, stores, and the necessaries of life, so much the grander got the title of "rustic," until houses built by the grandfathers of the present owners, almost rotted down and buried in back roads and mud, became the most "rustic home" imaginable. We thought so, too, and had we been of the hermit persuasion they might have suited, but as it was we refused the rusticity.

Then we took in hand the auction sales of real estate, where the prospectus promised us the benefit of being able to purchase lots of a size to suit ourselves, and other glittering attractions. But again we were disappointed, for in every case we found that the lots were taken from rough farm land, upon which were no improvements, and we were expected, did we buy, to go on and settle, and pioneer the way, as it were, while before us was held the reward that in ten years our property would double in value. But in that ten years our children could have no schooling, we must walk a couple of more miles to church, and the writer must walk nearly the same distance to and from the nearest railway depot each day. Besides all these disadvantages a house must be built, and as we should not be on the spot to watch its progress, we should probably be cheated, and even were we not, the chances were all against our being suited in the house, as we knew nothing of building.

But, the reader will say, what did this family, with only $3,000, expect, and what particular comforts and advantages did they want for their new home? I will answer. Long and earnestly I had talked this matter over with my wife, and we had drawn up our list of wants. Briefly, we wanted: A locality so near New-York that one and a half hours at the most would bring me to my desk and back home; good air and a total absence of chills and fever, a touch of which Harlem living had given us; schooling for the children; churches, stores, and, if possible, no mosquitoes. Against these, on the one side, we had $3,000 in hard cash to invest, and we only wanted a place wherein to spend it. It used to look so easy; cash on the one hand, a few comforts on the other, and yet we found it so hard to strike the balance, and, no offense, I pray, Mr. Editor, we got little or no help from the newspapers.

We had a preference for New-Jersey, but it was dampened by what we heard of swamp lands, chills, and mosquitoes. Yet occasionally we heard of mountains and pure air in that land, and our hearts were cheered. By a mere accident we saw a way clear to us at last. A friend, who had tried and been tried, said: "Don't rush wildly out to a place and purchase before you know its drawbacks; go first to some place you may hear of and board there for a few months. If it suits, buy, build, and settle; if not, move to some other locality, for once on the ground you can hear and know of a hundred places to one you will hear of in New-York." It seemed good advice, and we took it. Last Spring, disgusted house-agents scoffed at our declaration that we were Jersey-bound. Mosquitoes and ague were poured at us ad libitum, but we remained firm. We heard of a place and went there at once, for fear our hearts might be changed. We got good board in a plain family, and our furniture we stored in New-York. Then we looked about. The trains suited the writer, for, leaving home at 7:30 A. M., he was in his office at 9. In the City 7:30 seems early, but where we were it was late. Trains ran nearly every half-hour in the morning, and were also plentiful returning at night. The commutation was only $90 a year, being hardly fourteen cents to and the same amount from the City a day. The place was a fair-sized town, and schools, churches, and stores were in abundance, while mosquitoes and chills were unknown. Mountains were on all sides of us, the pure air was over us, and we were happy.

With such an abundance of perfections we feared that to settle there would be too expensive for us. But we found that while millionaires were in the town there were also poor people, and that miles of land around the town was still unoccupied. Inserting an advertisement in the local papers that we wanted a lot, brought us plenty of offers, but we found that through the kindness, and by the advice of our landlord, we had better opportunities. We found a lot within five minutes' walk of the depot, and purchased it. It had 35 feet frontage by 200 deep, and we paid just $1,000 for it. Visiting the local Savings Bank, we asked for a loan of $1,000 which was readily, even gladly, granted, the condition being that we should build a $3,000 house on the lot, and secure the loan by mortgage on the land and house. Without the assistance and advice of our landlord we should not have learned this wrinkle, but I now say for the benefit of your readers that on buying and paying for your lot, the local savings banks will always lend you money to the amount of half the cost of your house, and barring a financial crisis, will carry the same for you for an indefinite period.

We then began our house, first contracting with a builder to do the entire work for $3,000. We drew the plan ourselves, and with the contractor's assistance made it to suit the money. The work was begun after we had lived in our new locality some four months, and was finished so as to enable us to move in last Fall. Our house has 23 feet frontage on our 35-feet lot, thus giving us 9 feet on one side for a wagon entrance, and 3 feet on the other to give light to our windows on that side. It extends back 30 feet, and then we have an addition of 16 feet square for a kitchen. Both buildings are two stories in height, over the kitchen being a bed-room and the bath-room. Beneath all is a capital cellar. On the first floor we have a parlor, dining-room, and a sewing-room for my wife, and on the second floor four good bed-rooms, besides the rooms before mentioned over the kitchen. The house is heated, every room of it, by a furnace; in the kitchen is a range with hot and cold water and stationary wash-tubs, and in the bath-room is hot and cold water, bath and closet. Our house stands back forty feet from the road, which gives a nice lawn. We have planted some shade-trees, and they are doing well. A broad piazza is in front of the house, up which our roses, honey-suckles, and vines are climbing. Behind we have an excellent garden, which, after first being dug and manured by a hired man, I now keep in order myself. From it we have had this year strawberries, currants, raspberries, blackberries, peas, potatoes, beans, roots of all kinds, tomatoes, corn, cucumbers, water and musk-melons, celery, and indeed everything that we have needed in the way of vegetables. What fruit we do not have is brought to our door by market gardeners. As for meat, I must confess that prices are higher in our new home than at Washington Market, but each morning I carry to the City a fair-sized basket, and returning at night bring just what we need.

And now to count up the cost. For the land, $1,000; house, $3,000; total, $4,000. The interest on this is $280 per annum, our taxes are $36 for the same period, and my commutation ticket is $90. Added together, this makes $406 per annum, which represents our rent, but from this may be deducted at least $50, which, if we lived in the City, would be used in my car fare from and to Harlem, and so the sum is reduced to $356 a year rent. For this sum I could not get a hole fit for my family in New-York, and should be at the mercy of landlords, as I had been for years. Now I have my own house, and every day's work I expend upon it is an improvement that will make ample return. My garden is now growing up with shade and fruit trees, and each year the value of my little property increases. Already I have refused $4,700 for it, which would give me a profit of $700, and I have every reason to believe and know that in five years, at the furthest, I can, if I choose to sell, obtain $6,000 for it. This, Mr. Editor, is no mythical sketch, but is my experience. Hoping it might be useful to others, I send it to you, and if further facts are wanted, as to the size of my house and rooms, and the cost of increasing the house, &c., I shall be glad to furnish them. But one word more. "Don't rush madly out and buy a pig in a poke, but first try boarding in a place, and find out its disadvantages, before you settle down."

AN OLD SOLDIER'S WILL.

DECISION IN REGARD TO THE WILL OF A MAJOR GENERAL IN THE ARMY OF THE REVOLUTION.

The first week of the session of the United States District Court at Greenville, S. C., was almost entirely occupied by the case of W. R. Davie *vs.* James B. Hayward and others. The case involves large interests, and some nice points of law, and was ably argued. The nature of the suit and the decision of the Court are thus reported by the Charleston (S. C.) *News & Courier*: "The suit arose under the construction of the will of Gen. W. R. Davie, of revolutionary fame. Gen. Davie, at one time of North Carolina, was a Major General in the army of the Revolution, ambassador to France under John Adams, and a gentleman of large national reputation. He moved to South Carolina before his death, and settled at Landsford, Chester County, S. C., and the subject of the suit was the Landsford estate, a large and valuable property. The questions submitted to the court were: First, as to the construction of Gen. Davie's will, and, second, whether the case of Beckham *vs.* DeSaussure, decided by the Court of Errors of South Carolina, had finally decided what that interpretation should be. The difference between the parties to the suit was, whether by Gen. Davie's will the Landsford estate was to descend to the sons of his sons, or whether the sons of his daughters were entitled to succeed. The jury found a special verdict, concluding that, if in the opinion of the Court the facts required a verdict for the plaintiff, or if the facts required a verdict for the defendants, the Court should so decide. In rendering a decision Judge Bryan said: 'The special verdict of the jury requires the immediate decision of the Court, and in so doing imposes upon the Court a burden, the full weight of which the Court feels. Had this case been submitted to the decision of this Court originally—if all the Court had to do was to interpret the will of Gen. Davie—I would not, indeed I could not, hesitate. But I cannot conceal from myself that, under the circumstances, with a decision of the Court of Errors of South Carolina interposed between me and my independent interpretation of Gen. Davie's will, I am placed in a position in which I may be charged with timidity on the one side or presumption on the other. I shall endeavor to discharge my duty in a spirit full of reverence for the great judges and advocates who have done their duty in the past, but with the firmness that after long, able, and patient discussion attaches to the convictions I hold. If I had now to interpret Gen. Davie's will as a court of original and competent jurisdiction, I would be doing violence to all my convictions if I hesitated in saying that his intention was to perpetuate the Landsford estate in his name—that his desire was to make it the symbol of his family, and so long as it was possible, under the hindrances of the law as it stood, there should be a Davie of Landsford. The careful exclusion of his daughters from all succession to land, while he manifests, as far as other property is concerned, the most affectionate and provident interest for their welfare; the selection of his youngest son as the possessor of the estate; the ultimate limitation over, not to his eldest son, but to the eldest male issue of that son, so that the estate might have as long a continuance as possible; the whole tone, temper, provisions, and language of his will leave no doubt on my mind. If I add to that the constant and uniform interpretation of the will by all those who knew his wishes and purposes—those nearest him in blood, confidence, and affection—I cannot doubt that Gen. Davie wished his landed property to descend from son to son, and not to be interrupted by those who, although of his blood and lineage, did not connect themselves by male descent, and would represent other blood and another house. I might hesitate, if between me and this conclusion was interposed only the decision of the Court of Errors, in Beckham vs. DeSaussure, but between that decision and the decision of this court there comes the decision of Chancellor Johnson, one of the ablest and most learned and acutest judges who has illustrated and adorned the judicial body of this State. With the past before me, that in Beckham vs. DeSaussure the minors who represented the estate of W. R. Davie were not parties; that their father had died in possession of the estate; that the consenting opinion of the whole family had recognized his right; that this interpretation was sustained by one of the very ablest of the chancellors of the State; that in Beckham *vs.* DeSaussure there was a divided court; that the civil war had interposed for ten long years between the minors and the justice they now seek, I cannot allow that case to be a bar to their claim. If it is not, and I am to decide upon the will of Gen. Davie, I must confirm his manifest intention, and order a judgment to be rendered for the plaintiffs as the parties who, under the will of Gen. Davie, are entitled to the possession of the Landsford estate; thus sustaining and being supported by the conclusive opinion of Chancellor Johnson. Let judgment be so entered.' The defendants' attorneys gave notice of appeal."

MR. GLADSTONE.

From Vanity Fair, (London,) Aug. 5.

The fact which lies at the bottom of all this hard work, and which is sending great and little Britons to hydropathic establishments in flocks, is that droves of human donkeys persist in forcing themselves into places and positions for which they are unfit. Mr. Gladstone, for instance, would make an average schoolmaster. He has some knowledge of Greek roots, and could plant them in the memories of docile boys by the help of much scolding. He has such an acquaintance with arithmetic that he could make out the half-yearly accounts of his pupils in an earnest and profitable manner, errors excepted. He knows, too, something of music and something of china, and he might have fiddled behind the Duke of Edinburgh or kept a shop in Wardour-street respectably. But what on earth tempted a gentleman of his disposition to go in for politics? He has merely succeeded in lowering the whole tone of political warfare to the level of a pedagogue's dominion. It is not an improving sight to behold a Prime Minister knocking about the laws of his country and stumbling over them by turns because he can neither see, feel, nor comprehend them. It is not sweet to hear a man in authority scolding like a washerwoman, and then sitting down to cry hysterically over a cup of tea and his troubles, while he sends for the Lord Chamberlain to forbid the playing of a pantomime which pokes fun at his whiskers. Fancy William Pitt or Charles James Fox, who were heaven-born Ministers, doing such a thing as this! Why Fox once sat down with a personal friend over a bottle and compared caricatures with him, and, when he found that he could show the largest number, (and mercy on us, what hard hitters the caricaturists were in his day!) he laughed like a boy. Nor was the bottle too much. Fox took his politics naturally, and did them for relaxation after a hard day at Newmarket, for he was a fat man, and had to stir his clumsy legs briskly when he wanted to see a horse-race. A great-souled, jolly fellow he was, with wide human sympathies, an immense knowledge of mankind, and language full of force and truth welled up like the waters of a fountain to his prodigal lips. Who can imagine Mr. Gladstone and a bottle together, unless the bottle contained an infusion of camomile? So it comes to pass that we hear Mr. Gladstone is sick and weary, and that he must hide himself with a commercial friend in Scotland now and then without leaving his address in Dowing-street, that he may recover from the effects of overwork. Lord Brougham was never overworked, nor Lord Grenville, nor Lord Melbourne, nor Robert Peel; but these men were all politicians by nature. Mr. Gladstone would not be overworked as proprietor of a commercial academy, or as head clerk in a counting-house at Liverpool. But he is absolutely ignorant of the first principles of statesmanship, and its practice is wearing him to fiddle-strings. There never was such an expression upon the face of the natural ruler of a people as that which has become fixed upon the countenance of Mr. Gladstone. It is a look of peevishness, discontent, weakness, and hopeless bewilderment. No wonder that he becomes hysterical three times a week after tea. A cart-horse would become hysterical if he was set to work a sewing-machine with his fore-feet.

THREE LIVES SAVED.

A brave deed, nobly done, is thus described by the Norfolk *Virginian*: "An incident occurred during the excursion trip of the steamer N. P. Banks to Cobb's Island on Thursday, that for thrilling interest and exhibition of splendid courage has seldom been our fortune to report. As is usual the greater portion of the excursionists sought the beach in the vicinity of the bath-houses for the purpose of enjoying an invigorating bath, but owing to the scarcity of bath-house accommodations a number were delayed in their purpose. The majority of the bathers had departed from the beach, and those who remained in the vicinity were, with one exception, ladies, who were looking on at the exploits of three other ladies in the surf. The exception was Prof. A. H. Ege, of the Cumberland Valley Institute, Mechanicsburg, Penn., who was bathing at the time. Presently those on the beach were startled by a cry of distress from the ladies bathing, and it was seen that they had gone out beyond their depth, and that the undercurrent was carrying them out. The attention of Prof. Edge was attracted by their cries, and at first he thought they were in play with each other; but noticing the expression of fright on the face of one of the bathers, he immediately put to their assistance. Being an expert swimmer, he was enabled to reach them in a short while, and succeeded in rescuing the three. The names of the ladies we refrain from mentioning, for prudential reasons. One is a lady well known in our city for her many excellent qualities as wife, mother, and friend, and whose loss would have been mourned by the whole community."

OUR SHADE-TREES.

GREAT DEARTH IN THE STREETS OF THE CITY—INTERESTING FACTS AND ANECDOTES.

No city in the United States has so few shade-trees in its streets as New-York. Formerly it was not so. In the earlier part of the century the lower portion of the City was tolerably well shaded, but the march of improvement and the encroachments of business have driven all the trees away.

From the Bowling-green to Grace Church, except the trees around the Park, there are only six ailantus trees before the Astor House, one tree near Bond-street, one near Fourth, and two or three sickly ones before the New-York Hotel. In the upper part of the City planting has by no means kept pace with building, and one often finds several blocks together of fine residences without a tree before them. And of those planted the variety is not great.

The tree which is found the oftenest is the ailanthus, which probably outnumbers all the rest put together. It is know to botanists as the ailanthus glandulosa, so named from the little glands which are on the under side of the leaflet, at the end of each tooth. It is not undeserving of the favor it enjoys, and, in our latitude, has no superior for city streets. It is very hardy, enduring not only great extremes of heat and cold, of wet and drouth, but all sorts of hard usage. Cover the ground with pavements close to the trunk, cut off a portion of its roots, it still manages to thrive somehow. It is entirely free from worms. It is of quick growth, a great commendation in this impatient country. When it has a fair chance to expand, it is of most stately habit, and the pendulous, pinnate leaves recall to oriental travelers the palm-trees of the East. The male and female flowers are on different trees. The male flowers have an unpleasant odor and for some ten days strew the ground in troublesome quantities. But to the female trees no such objection can be made. The fruit, at first a light green, turns later in the season to a rich brown, which is its prevalent hue, at this time, and hangs on the tree in great bunches all Winter long, forming no unpleasing ornament. In the four lower wards, there are not a dozen trees standing in the streets.

Next to the ailanthus, the elms and buttonwoods are met with most frequently. The elms are generally not very flourishing. They require a good deal of moisture, and are seldom placed in situations which suit them. A very fair specimen stands in Eighth-street, a little east of Broadway. There are some fine ones on the Battery, but the noblest elm south of Central Park is at the south-west corner of Trinity Churchyard. Its branches cover a large circuit. Growing in a moist soil, and with no probability of being disturbed by building near it, it bids fair to delight the eyes of many generations of New-Yorkers.

The buttonwoods are often termed sycamores—an injudicious name, since it tends to confound them with the tree called sycamore by the English, which is a species of maple. Of the latter there are a few here and there, one of the best being at the west corner of Clinton-place and Mercer-street. Though not very large, the English sycamore is worthy of being planted more widely. The foliage is thick, and the tree of graceful habit. Neither our buttonwood nor the English tree is properly a sycamore. The true sycamore is a species of fig, called the sycomorus ficus, found principally in the Levant, and commentators are agreed that it was up one of these sycamores the little Zaccheus climbed, as related in the nineteenth chapter of St. Luke. The scientific name we have given shows that the word sycamore is a corruption, and that it would be more properly spelled sycomore, which is the word in French. There were formerly some immense buttonwoods in New-York, but the best of them was cut down in 1870. It stood in Broadway, near Nineteenth-street, and was more than a century old. It was generally known as the "Varian Sycamore." The true name of the buttonwood is plane-tree. There are but two species of plane-tree—one a native of our country, the platanus occidentalis, the other a native of Europe, the platanus orientalis. The two species are quite similar in appearance, but our native tree is the finer. The European tree has, however, the advantage of some very interesting classical associations. The grounds of the Academy at Athens were planted with plane-trees, which stood there for ages. During the Peloponesian War, when the Spartans laid waste all the rest of Athens save the Acropolis, they spared the trees of the Academy, on account of their connection with an event in their early legendary history. The story was that Helen, before running away with Paris, was carried off by Theseus to Athens and hidden by him somewhere in Attica. When Castor and Pollux went to Theseus to demand their sister, he refused to tell them where she was, and they were indebted for her discovery to Academus, who was then the owner of the land, which afterward took its name from him. These trees continued to flourish there for more than 300 years thereafter, until the time of Sylla, when they were cut down by his order to make military engines. In the Lyceum of Athens was a plane-tree of great size and beauty, mentioned by Theophrastus, in his *History of Plants*. The scene of one of Plato's finest dialogues, the Phædrus, a dialogue on love, is laid under a wide-spreading plane-tree, on the banks of the Ilissus, just outside the walls of Athens on a Summer's day. Cicero, in imitation, as he himself tells us, of Plato, lays the scene of the first book of the De Oratore under a plane-tree in the grounds of a villa at Tusculum. And Aristophanes, in a charming passage of the clouds, speaks of going to the Academy in the Spring-time, when the plane-tree is whispering to the elm.

After the elms and buttonwoods the most abundant is the white or silver poplar. It was named by Linnæus populus alba, and is frequently mentioned under that name by the Latin poets. Every Latin scholar will recall the delightful ode of Thrace, in which he urges his friend Delius to drive dull care away and order wine and roses to be carried out of doors;

> "Quà pinus ingens albaque populus,
> Umbram hospitalem consociare amant."

The only attraction of this tree is the pleasing effect of the wind playing with the leaves, which keep constantly turning up their white, cottony under side. But the tree is a poor one for city planting. The foliage is thin, making but a tantalizing shade, and, in consequence of a lack of moisture, it seldom grows to any height. It throws up a great number of suckers, often at a considerable distance from the parent tree, and it is constantly dropping its leaves.

A much finer and more suitable tree is the native silver maple, called acer dasycarpum. Like the white poplar, the under side of the leaves is white and glistening. It grows luxuriously, as it is of a noble shape. It is found occasionally but not so frequently as it deserves.

A tree which is worthy of being much oftener planted is the horse-chestnut. Its foliage is thick, and it forms a dense shade. It is one of the first trees to put forth its leaves in the Spring. They come out like magic, and the tree, from being without leaves, seems to become full leaved in a week. The leaves are immediately succeeded by pyramids of white flowers, which charm the dullest and most insensible of minds. It grows to an enormous size in favorable climates. There are some fine ones in Brooklyn on the Heights.

Here and there can be found a solitary paper mulberry. From the inner bark of this tree the Japanese and Chinese make a sort of paper, and the South Sea Islanders, not very long ago, derived the principal part of their clothing from it. The leaves, especially the young ones, are most irregular in shape. It is not a great favorite, and there are certainly other trees better suited for the streets. The male and female flowers are on different trees. All the trees on New-York island are male trees, and we doubt if there is a female tree in the United States. It is termed by botanists Broussonnetia papyrifera, being named after Broussonnet, a very learned French botanist, and for many years director of the public garden at Montpelier, in the South of France.

There are a few locusts. There is a row of them in Fourth-avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets. These were named by Linnæus Robinnea pseudacacia, after John Robin, who was director of the garden of the Louvre and described in official documents as *arboriste* to Henri Quatre and Louis Treize. Some friend sent Robin some locust seeds from Virginia, and from them have sprung all the locust trees in France. Though a handsome tree, it is not well adapted to city planting, the foliage being too thin and not affording sufficient shade.

Some persons have, with great judgment, placed Catalpa trees before their houses. They are admirably adapted to the purpose, and hardly any tree is better for a street tree in our latitude. They are very hardy and grow to a great height, with dense and abundant foliage. About Midsummer they put forth pyramids of flowers, somewhat resembling the horse chestnut, and the fruit, a long bean, hangs on the tree till the following Spring. Enormous leaves are sometimes produced on them. Last year one leaf on a tree which stands in Lafayette-place, not far from the Astor Library, was, by actual measurement, three feet across.

There are occasionally seen some specimens of a tree which bears considerable resemblance to the catalpa, the Pawlonia Imperialis, named for a Russian Grand Duchess who died a few months ago. Though like the catalpa in its leaves, it is wholly unlike in flowers and fruit, the former being violet, and the fruit a nut. It has the insuperable defect of being too tender for the climate of New-York, and a hard Winter kills it off.

When to this list is added a few weeping willows, the catalogue of trees in New-York streets will be about exhausted. It is to be wished that our streets were much more abundantly adorned with the best of the trees described, and other varieties of our native, hardy, and suitable trees, as well as the elegant, quick-growing eucalypti and casuarina trees of Australia, which have been so successfully grown at San Francisco. They are a great refreshment both to man and beast. They relieve the barrenness of long blocks of stone and brick. They not only charm the eye, but add to the health of the City. Some species were formerly much infested with worms. But these, since the advent of the sparrows, have quite disappeared. And it is to be hoped that hereafter our citizens will show more public spirit in planting.

DECLINE OF METHODISM.

INTERESTING STATISTICS ON THE SUBJECT—THE STRENGTH OF OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

The debate on the decline of Methodism for some months past, in the Methodist Preachers' Meeting, has resulted in nothing definite. Some have assumed its decline, while others have stoutly denied its decadence, and boasted of its growing power.

So far as church edifices are concerned, there can be no doubt that this denomination is on the wane in this City. In 1865, it had in this City forty houses of worship, which is the same number it has to-day. The population was then 629,000—now it is about 942,000. Besides, it must be remembered that, since that time, such churches as the Madison-street one, with a membership of 300; Mulberry-street, with 280; Vestry-street, with 175; Duane-street, with 400; Sullivan-street, with 350—all large and substantial edifices—occupy their places no longer; and, to make their number good, of late several small chapels have been erected by the City Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Not an edifice has been built of any magnitude since 1855, except St. James', in Harlem, a year or two since. The Episcopalians now have seventy buildings; the Presbyterians, old School and New, about fifty; the Baptists, thirty-eight; the Catholics and Methodists, forty each. By a reference to our City map, it will be seen that most of the Methodist Churches are east of Third-avenue and west of Seventh-avenue, while those of other denominations dot the great central thoroughfares and streets intersecting.

As to membership, Methodism presents no better aspects. It began its work in 1766 with six probationers. In 1773 it reported 180 members; and in 1790 they had increased to 522. The following shows the number at each semi-decade since 1800:

Years.	Members.	Years.	Members.
1800	775	1845	9,571
1805	940	1850	7,569
1810	2,200	1855	7,178
1815	2,443	1860	9,832
1820	2,528	1865	8,958
1825	2,623	1870	10,621
1830	3,959	1871	10,706
1835	5,183	1872	10,322
1840	6,173		

In the above table the colored members connected with the Church in this City, and the local preachers, are all enumerated. That there should be a decrease of nearly 1,000 members from 1860 to 1865 can be readily understood when the ravages of the late war are taken into account. But why there should be a gain of only 490 since 1860—a period of twelve years—is strange indeed. Then there was an increase of only 751 since 1845—a period of twenty-seven years—especially as the population of the City increased during the same period 568,929.

Since 1830, the four leading Protestant denominations of the city, compare as follows:

Years.	Presbyterians.	Episcopalians.	Baptists.	Methodists.
1830	8,926	2,806	2,931	3,955
1840	9,412	3,299	4,937	6,175
1850	10,815	7,374	8,127	7,562
1860	14,342	8,416	9,211	9,332
1870	15,842	11,209	11,203	10,621
1872	15,773	14,163	11,252	10,322

The Presbyterians rank first as to membership. In 1830 they numbered nearly as many as the other three. At that time no Congregational Church existed here, and all the Congregationalists from New-England were enrolled upon the Presbyterian records.

The following table shows the proportion of members to the population of each of the four denominations, since 1830:

Years.	Presbyterians.	Episcopalians.	Baptists.	Methodists.
1830	1 in 23	1 in 70	1 in 67	1 in 49
1840	1 in 33	1 in 97	1 in 65	1 in 50
1850	1 in 46	1 in 70	1 in 63	1 in 68
1860	1 in 56	1 in 96	1 in 68	1 in 82
1870	1 in 53	1 in 84	1 in 84	1 in 89

This table shows not only how each of these denominations compare with the population, but also how they compare with each other. In 1870 the Presbyterians had one member to each fifty-three of the population; the Episcopalians and Baptists one for each eighty-four, and the Methodists one for each eighty-nine.

Methodism, then, in this City, at present, has 930 members less than the Baptists; 3,841 less than the Episcopalians; and 5,431 less than the Presbyterians. It has thirty-nine church edifices, while the Presbyterians have fifty-four, and the Episcopalians seventy.

Methodists say that many of their members have gone to the country, and thus left the City churches in a depleted condition; but figures show the reverse. The average increase of the country for each decade since 1790, has been 33.03 per cent., while the increase of the City during the same period has been 60 per cent.—nearly double. The church registers show as many members, if not more, received from the country churches than are dismissed to them. Besides, most of the pious, wealthy, and influential members of the Methodist Church in this City had their origin in the country.

Having presented the figures of each of the four leading denominations within the City, we will now present those of the cities and towns near New-York:

Towns.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Episcopalian.	Baptist.
Brooklyn	9,078	8,310	8,160	7,213
Hemstead	282	252	207	62
Huntington	151	426	92	38
Jamaica	212	342	226	54
Astoria	77	129	299	105
Sag Harbor	185	165	63	17
Yonkers	363	579	526	331
Newburg	1,361	973	539	469
Peekskill	602	393	150	126
Portchester	192	113	143	51
Sing Sing	494	405	237	248
Tarrytown	361	130	130	156
New-Rochelle	109	103	150	80
New-York	217	124	108	156
Jersey City	2,101	1,028	1,343	1,132
Newark	4,161	4,186	1,590	2,676
Paterson	1,953	882	283	520
Elizabeth	609	959	1,015	171
Morristown	406	945	194	199
Rahway	343	520	220	212
Passaic	146	71	50	113
Bloomfield	167	718	236	216
Plainfield	311	413	202	787
Orange	517	1,212	533	408
Hoboken	246	443	449	160
Total	24,144	23,825	17,943	15,682

Methodism in the above towns appears to better advantage than in New-York.

The statistics of the entire area of nine counties around New-York, so far as the above-named denominations are concerned, are as follows:

Counties.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Episcopalian.	Baptist.
Westchester	5,967	3,493	3,736	1,371
Kings	9,404	3,483	8,633	7,747
Queens	2,893	2,269	1,081	483
Suffolk	3,213	2,827	313	370
Richmond	1,482	140	835	291
Hudson	2,441	1,427	1,748	1,568
Union	1,481	3,504	1,607	1,543
Essex	5,187	6,731	2,327	3,461
Bergen	453	453	279	121
Total	32,520	29,327	21,049	16,920

In these nine counties around New-York, the Methodists numerically stand first, but by including New-York County, the ten counties stand thus: Presbyterians, 45,056; Methodists, 42,842; Episcopalians, 35,223; Baptists, 28,172. The Presbyterians have 2,208 members more than the Methodists while the latter outnumber the Episcopalians, and largely so the Baptists.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

South Carolina is threatened with an extra session of its Legislature in October next, for the reason that the State officials regard one necessary to pass the tax-levy for the fiscal year ending Nov. 1, 1874. The Charleston *News & Courier* says: "Under the law, as it now stands, the taxes for each fiscal year are payable on or before the 15th of November, and as the regular session does not begin until a late day in November, the passage of the tax-levy, in time to enable the taxpayers to meet the requirements of the law, has been found to be impracticable. At the last session the joint resolution, authorizing the tax-levy for the fiscal year commencing Nov. 1, 1872, was not approved until the 20th of December of that year, and hence it was found necessary to pass an act postponing the collection of taxes until March of the ensuing year. The extra session is, therefore, to be convened for the purpose of passing the tax-levy for the fiscal year commencing Nov. 1, 1873, in order to facilitate the collection of the taxes for that year at the time fixed by law, viz: the 15th of November. In addition to this the subject of the State debt is to be discussed."

FOREIGN DRAMATIC NOTES.

MOVEMENTS OF ARTISTES IN ENGLAND AND ON THE CONTINENT.

We glean the following notes of musical and dramatic gossip from our late foreign files: M. Rivière has secured the services of Mlle. Carlotta Patti for his concerts at Covent Garden, in London. Mlle. Patti will come from Sweden expressly to fulfill her engagement at Covent Garden. M. Levy, the celebrated cornet-a-piston player, is also engaged, and will arrive from St. Petersburg for the same purpose.... The names of the principal artists engaged for this year's Birmingham Musical Festival are: Soprani, Mlle. Titiens, Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, and Mlle. Albani; contralti, Mme. Patey and Mme. Trebelli-Bettini; tenori, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. W. H. Cummings; bassi, Mr. Santley and Signor Foli.... There will be two musical festivals in Scotland next November, the first in Glasgow, beginning on the 5th, and the second in Edinburgh, on the 10th. Sir Michael Costa will conduct his oratorio, "Eli," at both meetings. The chief singers therein will be Mlle. Carola, Mme. Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Santley.... The financial report of the Council of the Royal Albert Hall shows a deficit of £5,726 on the year's operations; but as the profits arising out of the Shah's visit have yet to be set off against the amount, the revenue account is expected to show a balance on the right side. It would seem, from the returns, that the very cheap concerts fail to attract audiences.... Miss Alice Stuart, a professional singer who was engaged at the last Worcester Musical Festival, has recovered £900 from the Great Western Railway Company, for injuries sustained by her in a collision at Westbourne Park Station. An action by the father of the plaintiff, arising out of the same accident, was settled between the parties without a trial.... Mr. Frederick Haywell, acting manager of the Princess' Theatre, Manchester, has brought an action at the Manchester Assizes to recover damages from Mr. Daniel Bandmann, the celebrated tragedian, for an assault committed in the theatre on the 7th of May last. Mr. Holker, Q. C., in stating the case for the plaintiff, said the defendant and his wife entered into an engagement with Mr. Calvert, the manager of the theatre, for a four weeks' engagement, Mr. Bandmann to receive half the takings of the house each week after a certain sum had been deducted, and he was to have a benefit for himself and Mrs. Bandmann, and a guarantee was given that the money he should receive should not be less than £100. The engagement was to commence on Easter Monday, and "Macbeth" was to be performed. The theatre, however, did not draw well, and Mr. Bandmann appeared to have lost his temper. In Mr. Calvert's absence the duty of manager devolved upon Mr. Haywell. Various complaints were made to him by actors against Mr. Bandmann, and one of them refused to act with him at all. Mr. Bandmann seemed to have got the notion that the contract he had entered into would bear another construction, and he insisted upon his rights. He also charged the people at the theatre with cooking the accounts as against him and in favor of the proprietors. On the night of the 17th of May Mr. Bandmann, who was appearing in "Macbeth," refused to go on the stage unless the terms of the contract were settled, and he offered to leave the question to arbitration, naming Sir Joseph Heron as one of the arbitrators. Mr. Haywell declined this, and at the end of the play he handed a letter to Mr. Bandmann, informing him that he would be held responsible for any loss which the theatre might sustain in the event of his failing to fulfill his engagement. Mr. Bandmann declined to give any reply to or accept the letter, which Mr. Haywell then threw upon the stage. Subsequently Mr. Bandmann took up the letter, tore it to pieces, and, upon Mr. Haywell calling him a "cur" he rushed upon him, knocked him down, and kicked him. To recover for these injuries the plaintiff had brought the present action. The plaintiff was then called, and substantially supported the allegations mentioned. For the defense Sir Joseph Heron (Town Clerk of Manchester) was called, and said Mr. Haywell threw the letter on the floor of the stage in an offensive manner, and afterward said to Mr. Bandmann, "Ah! I see you are the miserable cur that I always took you to be." Upon that Mr. Bandmann, who was attired as *Macbeth*, rushed from the side of his wife, and struck Mr. Haywell, who returned the blow. Mr. Bandmann was going away quickly after the fight, when he was followed by Mr. Haywell, who had taken off his coat. Mr. Haywell then attacked Mr. Bandmann, and a struggle ensued, and while the latter was held by the actors, Mr. Haywell struggled to get at him. In cross-examination Sir Joseph Heron said he did not interfere to prevent Mr. Bandmann from striking the plaintiff. Probably he ought to have interfered and got a black eye himself. [Laughter.] He knew that from the circumstances with which he was acquainted, Mr. Bandmann was justified in using very strong language. Mr. D. Bandmann, the defendant, was then called, and said he considered he had good grounds for dissatisfaction with reference to his engagement with Mr. Calvert. Mr. Haywell called him a "miserable cur," and he ran at him. Mr. Haywell's words were uttered in a loud and offensive manner. After the first struggle witness was seized and held by ten or a dozen carpenters, and while he was in that position the plaintiff struck him. Defendant's wife screamed, and cried to them to let him go. He denied that he kicked the plaintiff. In cross-examination witness said there had been a good deal of unpleasantness among the company. There was always a good deal of unpleasantness among a company. It was more difficult to manage a company than a regiment. [Laughter.] Mrs. Bandmann corroborated her husband's evidence. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damage, £5, and the Judge refused to certify for costs.... Writing of affairs at the Paris Opéra Comique, the critic of *Galignani* says: "Hérold's charming opera of 'Zampa' has been revived here, with Melchissedec as the hero. The whole interest of the representation was for the part of *Zampa*, so difficult, and of so exceptional a vocal range, and sung, on the present occasion, for the first time in France, by a bass; we say 'in France,' for that feat was formerly performed in Italy by the illustrious Lablache, who had the score arranged for the purpose. That music exists, and we remember that Battaille procured it for the purpose of studying it, as one of the dreams of his artist life was to sing the part of the terrible corsair. He for a moment indulged in the hope that his ardent desire might be realized, as the Opéra Comique did not then possess a strong tenor, endowed with the requisite dramatic power to render the personage in a suitable manner. Battaille would have been delighted to risk the experiment, but a tenor arrived and was preferred. Faure also found the character to his taste, and would willingly have sung it; and Gailhard also expressed a desire to appear in it; but none of those projects were carried out. To Melchisedec was reserved the honor of entering on that hazardous enterprise, and we are bound to say that he acquitted himself with talent, although a tenor voice produces infinitely more effect. Besides, transpositions of this kind appear to us unnatural, and, in addition, signally unjust to the composer, whose original conception is altogether distorted. Mlle. Ganetti personated *Camille*, and Mlle. Ducasse *Ritta*, both singing with great brilliancy."

GEORGIA PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Representatives of the patrons of husbandry of the Georgia State Grange met in Athens on the 14th inst., the number of delegates present being sixty-four. A correspondent of the Savannah *Advertiser & Republican* briefly sums up the results thus: "The number of granges organized to-day is ninety-six. Great enthusiasm in the order is manifested, and much important business has been transacted. Among the items are the appointment of a committee of three to report at the October meeting on the practicability of establishing a bank in the State of Georgia in the interests of the order; a uniform and reliable system of crop reports; the issuing of a circular setting forth our position to merchants, manufacturers, and dealers; and the construing of the phrase in the law of membership, 'any persons interested in agricultural pursuits in article 5 of the constitution,' be construed as to include only those who make agriculture their leading pursuit."

ESCAPED FROM AUBURN.

Three prisoners escaped from the Auburn Prison on Thursday. Two of them were retaken after a short run, but one, James McLoud, is still at large. He was sent up from this City, and is described as follows: Age, nineteen years; light complexion, blue eyes, light, straight brown hair; height, five feet nine inches; scar on first joint of right thumb; on left fore-arm, India-ink mark, indistinct; convicted in New-York March 24, 1873, of robbery in the first degree; sentenced to fifteen years. Fifty dollars reward will be paid for his capture and return to the prison.

UNITING THE OCEANS.

A valise containing a canteen of water from the Atlantic Ocean, and furnished with a very elaborate plated check bearing a number corresponding to the distance by rail between Halifax, N. S., and San Francisco, Cal., is ready to start on a trial of speed similar to one made last year. On the valise is painted an address to the baggage agents of the various railroad lines over which it is to pass. The valise will be known to pass through St. John, N. B., Bangor, Portland, Boston, New-York, Chicago, Omaha, Ogden, and when it reaches San Francisco the water in the canteen is to be emptied into the Pacific Ocean.

A SHARP TRICK.

The Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal* reports that a citizen of that place, passing over a bridge in that vicinity the other day, observed an individual busily engaged in driving large spikes into the timbers on the south side of it, at very short intervals. He wondered at the time what object the man could have in view, but upon going over the bridge again, a few days later, saw the same man carefully gathering up the wisps of hay which had accumulated on the spikes from the numerous hay wagons which daily pass through that side of the bridge.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000	Western Un....	91	200	Lake Shore...s3.	93⅝
200	do........	90⅞	500	do.......	93⅝
200	do.......s3.	90¾	200	do.......b3.	93⅝
300	do........	90⅝	1000	do.......c.	93⅝
500	do.......s3.	90½	1100	do.......	93½
500	do........	90⅝	100	North-western..	65⅞
200	do........	90⅝	200	Union Pacific.s3.	27½
300	do........	90¾	400	do.......	27½
100	do.......c.	90¾	200	do.......s3.	27⅜
400	N. Y. C. & Hud...	104¾	400	do.......s3.	27½
200	do.......c.	104⅝	700	do.......	27⅜
500	do........	104⅝	100	do.......s3.	27⅜
1100	Pacific Mail......	40	500	do.......	27¼
1600	do........	39⅞	100	Ohio & Miss......	38⅞
400	do.......s3.	39⅞	800	do.......	38¾
800	do........	40	500	do.......	38⅝
900	do........	39⅞	200	do.......	38½
700	do........	39¾	300	do.......	38⅝
700	do........	39⅞	400	do.......	38¾
100	do........	40	200	do.......b3.	38¾
700	do.......b3.	40	100	St. Paul.......s3.	51¾
1100	do........	40⅛	100	Tol. & Wabash...	70¾
100	Rock Island......	110⅛	100	C., C. & I. C.....s3.	31½
400	do.......s3.	110	400	do.......	31½
600	do........	110			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, C., '81.......b. c.	119⅜	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....b. c. 118⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000	Missouri 6s...	92½	100	Pacific Mail.b. c.	40¼
2,000	do........	92¾	100	do.......s3.	40¼
1,000	do........	92⅝	300	do.......b3.	40⅜
5,000	B.,N.Y.&E.1st c.	92	300	do.......	40⅜
4,000	C.P. & Ash old.	99	200	do.......b3.	40¼
1,000	C. P. gold bds.	100⅛	500	do.......	40⅝
5,000	West. Pac. bds.	92½	500	do.......s3.	40½
1,000	Tol.&Wab.1st.	96	100	do.......	40½
5,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.1st	106	100	do.......	40⅜
3,000	T. & W. 1st, St. Louis Div.	90	300	do.......s3.	40¼
5,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.2d.	101	300	do.......	40⅛
4,000	C.&P. 3d M. b.c.	99	300	do.......	40¼
1,000	St.L.&I.M.1st.	96½	800	do.......s3.	40⅛
6,000	do........	97	900	do.......	40
1,000	U. P. 7s., L. G.	73	200	do.......b3.	40⅛
1,000	B.,C.R.&M.1st.	87	500	L.S. & M. So...b. c.	93⅝
60	Del. & H. Canal..	113	50	do.......	93¾
300	W. U. Tel....b. c.	90¾	100	do.......	93⅝
500	do........	90⅞	200	do.......s3.	93⅝
500	do.......s3.	90¾	500	do.......b3.	93¾
25	Adams Ex..	94½	300	do.......s3.	93⅝
60	do.....b. c.	94½	100	do.......	93⅝
20	N. Y. C. & Hud...	105½	100	do.......b3.	93¾
350	do.....b. c.	104⅞	100	Panama.....b. c.	115
500	Erie......b. c. b3.	59⅞	200	Clev. & P., G. b. c.	87¼
500	do........	59⅞	18	C., C., C. & I....	84½
100	C. & N. W....b. c.	65⅞	16	N. J. Central.....	103
100	do........	65¾	200	Union Pac b.c.b3.	27⅜
200	Ohio & Miss..b.c.	38⅜	100	do.......	27¼
100	do.......b3.	38⅞	100	do.......b3.	27¼
500	do.......b3.	38¾	100	do.......s3.	27¼
800	do........	38¾	200	do.......	27¼
300	do........	38⅝	100	do.......b10.	27¼
100	At. & P. Pf....b. c.	27¾	600	Chi. & R. I....b. c.	110
300	do........	27½	100	M. & St. P..b. c. c.	51¾
100	C. & C. I. C..b. c.	31½	600	do.......b3.	51¾
100	do........	31⅝	100	M. & St. P. Pref..	71
			100	do.....b. c.	71

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$55,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67......b. c.	119½	$10,000 U.S.6s R.,'81. 117¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200	West. Union....s3.	90⅝	100	Union Pacific.b3.	27¼
100	do.......s3.	90½	100	do.......s3.	27⅛
600	do........	90⅝	300	do.......	27⅛
300	do.......c.	90⅝	400	do.......s3.	27
300	N. Y. C. & Hud...	104⅝	600	do.......	27
200	do.......s3.	104⅝	100	do.......b3.	27
100	Pacific Mail...s3.	39⅞	500	do.......	26⅞
1000	do........	39⅞	300	do.......	27
1400	do........	39¾	100	St. Paul.......	51¾
300	do.......s3.	39¾	100	do.......s3.	51⅝
300	do.......b3.	39¾	600	do.......	51⅝
1600	do........	39⅝	100	N. Y., N. H. & H..	137
20	do.......s3.	40	100	Ohio & Miss...s3.	38½
200	Lake Shore.......	93⅝	200	do.......b3.	38½
00	do........	93½	300	do.......	38⅜
00	do.......s3.	93½	800	do.......	38½
00	do........	93⅜	100	C., C. & C.......	31⅝
00	do.......s3.	93⅜	400	do.......	31¼
00	do.......c.	93⅜	200	do.......	31
00	do........	93⅜	400	do.......	30¾
00	Pittsburg........	87¼	200	do.......b3.	30⅞
00	North-western...	65¾	100	do.......	30⅞
00	Tol. & Wabash...	70½			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

2,000	S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July.	15	300	Am. Coal.....b. c.	68
2,000	Union Pac.1st.	81⅞	600	N.Y.C.&H.....b. c.	104⅝
1,000	Ohio & M. 2d.	84	300	do.......b3.	104⅝
5	Bk. Commerce...	117	100	do.......s3.	104⅝
0	Merchants' Bank, bet. call.....	115¾	200	Co.	104¾
0	D.&H.Ca'l. b.c.b3.	113	500	L.S.&M.So....b. c.	93⅝
5	do........	114	200	do.......	31¼
0	W. Un. Tel....b. c.	90⅝	100	do.......	93⅝
	do........	90¼	400	do.......	93½
	do........	90⅛	100	N. J. Central.....	102¾
	do........	90	100	Erie.........b. c.	59⅝
	do.......b3.	90	400	do.......	59½
	do.......s3.	90⅛	200	Union Pac.b. c. c.	27
	do........	90	100	do.......s3.	27
	do........	89⅞	300	do.......b3.	27
	do........	89¾	400	do.......	27
	do........	89⅞	100	C. & N. W....b. c.	65½
	do........	90	300	do.......	65⅛
	do........	90⅛	1100	do.......	65
	do........	90¼	10	C. & N. W. Pf....	83
	Canton Co.......	98	500	C. & R. I.....b. c.	109¾
	Mariposa Pf.....	½	300	Mil. & St. P..b. c.	51⅝
	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	39⅝	600	Tol. W. & W..b. c.	70
	do.......c.	39⅝	200	do.......s3.	70
	do. bet. call.	39⅝	100	do.......	70⅛
	do.......s3.	39½	40	Del., L. & W......	101⅛
	do........	39½	100	do..b. c. b3.	101¼
	do........	39¾	100	B., H. & E.b. c. c.	2½
	do........	39⅝	100	Ohio & M.b. c. b3.	38½
	do........	39⅜	10	do.......	39½
	do.......b3.	40	100	do.......b3.	38⅝
	do........	40	500	do.......	38⅝
	C. & I. C.b. c.	31	400	do.......	38½
	do........	31⅛	800	do.......	38⅜
	do........	30⅞	800	do.......	38¼
			1000	do.......	38⅝

SALES FROM 2½ TO 3 P. M.

100	Western Union...	90⅛	200	Panama..........	114½
100	do.......b3.	90¼	400	Union Pacific....	27
100	do........	90¼	500	do.......b3.	27⅛
100	do........	90⅜	800	do.......	27⅛
100	do........	90¼	200	Rock Island......	109⅞
100	Pacific Mail......	40	200	Tol. & Wabash...	70⅛
100	do.......b3.	40⅛	200	do.......	70¼
100	do........	40¼	50	Fort Wayne......	93⅞
200	do.......b3.	40¼	100	Morris & Essex..	92
100	do........	40⅜	100	Ohio & Miss......	38⅜
100	do.......b3.	40⅜	400	do.......	38½
300	Consol. Coal.....	54¾	100	do.......b3.	38½
200	Lake Shore...s3.	93½	500	do.......b3.	38⅝
100	do........	93½	100	do.......b5.	38½

MONDAY, Aug. 18—P. M.

Street affairs present very few features of interest to-day. The stormy weather seriously impedes business operations. Money has been in ample supply for all the pressing wants of Street-borrowers at the closing quotations of Saturday, though through the afternoon showing a little more animation in the demand for temporary aid, with 4 ⅌ cent. as the current rate on Stock collaterals. The offerings to the more prominent Government houses at 3 ⅌ cent. were in excess of their needs. The discount market was steady, with selections of first-class paper in fair request at 6c.@7c. ⅌ cent. per annum. The London advices are of a further slight addition to the bullion reserve of the Bank of England, the Bank discount rate ruling at 3½ ⅌ cent., with aid available outside the Bank at an eighth of 1 ⅌ cent. less.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1873.

Gold receipts	$2,483,350 95
Gold payments	54,830 11
Gold balance	48,080,117 83
Currency receipts	294,735 76
Currency payments	334,018 60
Currency balance	32,226,229 69
Customs	478,000 00

The Gold speculation opened with some indications of increased firmness and the promise of an active movement, under the clique manipulations. The afternoon dealings, however, were comparatively moderate in amount, though the price was further advanced a fraction, or to 115⅝, closing off 115½, or ⅛ of 1 ⅌ cent. above the final quotation last week. The Customs call was up to a fair average, falling little short of half a million, and the Government office held a coin reserve of $48,080,118 at the close of business. The Gold Exchange Bank clearings were $86,392,000, the lightest for three days, those of Friday having been up to $147,908,000, and of Saturday last to $99,384,000. The Foreign Exchange market was quite unsettled, on a limited business, with rates generally quoted lower and weak, prime sixty days Sterling bills having been marked down to 108⅜@108½, closing at 108⅜, and Sight drafts on London at 109⅛. The Public Funds were higher throughout the list, influenced by the rise in Gold, and the very small amounts offered were promptly taken on investment account at the improved figures. State Bonds were moderately sought after, and there was rather better inquiry for the more prominent of the Railway Mortgage loans, both old and new. Bank Stocks did not attract much attention.

The Stock Exchange dealings on the Railway and Miscellaneous Share list were decidedly feverish in temper most of the day, with the market showing heaviness, as the ruling feature of the speculative favorites of the moment, embracing more especially Pacific Mail, Western Union Telegraph, New-York Central, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, and Ohio and Mississippi. Various rumors for and against the Pacific Mail property were in circulation and made the most use of, with the reported counter claims of conflicting elements in the management. A protest, in circulation for signatures, took very strong ground against the Panama Company making any advance of Money to the Pacific Mail people. In the interest of the other parties to the fight was circulated, also for signatures, a petition to the Panama directory, urging the advisability of a loan, to the extent of $250,000 on security of the new steamers of the Mail Company, which were spoken of as representing a cash value of $450,000 to $500,000 each. The Pacific Mail Stock opened at 40, went up to 40¼, receded to 39⅝, and left off at 40¼@40½, as against 39¾ on Saturday. Western Union, which stood at 91⅛ at the close of the past week, fell to-day to 90¼@90⅜. Lake Shore fluctuated between 93⅝@93¾ and 93⅜, and was finally quoted at 93½@93⅝. New-York Central was remarkably steady during the day at 104¾@104⅞, or only a fraction off Saturday's price. The extremes on Ohio and Mississippi were 38⅞@38½, and the latest price was 38⅝, showing a decline of ¼ of one ⅌ cent. Union Pacific sold at 27½@27@27¼. At the close the market was somewhat steadier on the general movement, with the following prices made on the latest recognized transactions, as compared with Saturday evening:

Closing Quotations—Aug. 18.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	114⅞	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118¾	119¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119⅜	119½
American Gold	115⅜	115½
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	105	104⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅛	110
Pacific Mail	39⅞	40½
St. Paul Preferred	71½	71½
St. Paul Common	51¾	51⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	38⅞	38⅝
Western Union Telegraph	91¼	90⅜
Erie	59¾	59⅜
Union Pacific	27½	27¼
Lake Shore	93⅝	93⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	31⅝	31¼
Toledo and Wabash	70⅞	70⅜
Harlem	131¾	131½
Atlantic and Pacific	27¾	26
North-west	66¾	65⅛
Missouri Pacific	49	48
Hannibal and St. Joseph	38½	38¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., reg., '81	117¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	117⅜
6 ⅌ cent., coup., '81	119⅜	5-20 coup., '67	119⅜
5-20 coup., '62	117	5-20 reg., '68	116½
Called bonds, '62	116	5-20 coup., '68	118⅛
5-20 reg., '64	116¼	10-40 reg.	112¼
5-20 coup., '64	117¼	10-40 coup.	115⅝
5-20 reg., '65	116¾	5s coup., '81	114⅝
5-20 coup., '65	118¾	6s Currency	113¼
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	116⅛		

And the following for the Railway Bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93	Han. & St. Jo. con.	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	91½	Del., Lack. & W. 2d.	104
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	90	D., L. & W. 7s, conv.	100½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	90	Tol. & W. 1st ext.	95½
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	104	T. & W. 1st, St. L. div.	90¼
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	101	Tol. & W. eq. bds.	83
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	97	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.	91½
Long Dock Bonds	97	Gal. & Chi. ext.	101
Hud.R.7s,2d,S. F.,'85.	104	Gal. & Chi. 2d.	98
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	102¾	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	101½
Har. con. & S. F., 6s.	98	Morris & Es. 2d.	99
Alb. & Sus. 2d.	97	N. J. Cen. 1st, new.	104½
Alb. & Sus. 3d.	95½	N. J. Cen. 2d.	100
Mich. Cen. c. 7s, 1902.	99	P., F. W. & C. 1st.	106
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct., 2d.	99½	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	101
M. S. & N. I., S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	104½	P., F. W. & C. 3d.	95
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101½	P.,F.W.&C.8 ⅌ c.eq.b.	103
Clev. & Tol. new bds.	96	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.	99
Clev., P. & Ash. old.	99	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.	87
Det., Mon. & Tol.	96	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
Buff. & Erie new.	97	Ohio & M. con. S. F.	91½
Lake Shore Div.	95½	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	96½
Lake Sh. con. coup.	100	St. L. & I. M. 2d.	88¼
Lake Sh. con. reg.	99¼	M. & S. P. 1st, 8s, P. D.	106
Cen. Pac. gold bds.	100	M. & S. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	81
Union Pac. 1st.	81¾	M. & S. P. 2d, C. & M.	81
Un. Pac. L. G., 7s.	73	Mar. & Cin. 1st.	102
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s.	64	Chi. & Mil. 1st.	93
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75.	102	Joliet & Chi. 1st.	100
Bell. & So. I. 1st, 8s.	97	Col., C. & Ind. 1st.	90
Alt. & T. H. 1st.	100	Col., C. & Ind. 2d.	69
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	87½	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	92
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	77½	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	83¼
Chi. & N.W., Int. bs.	96	Tol., P. & W., B. D.	83⅞
Chi. & N.W., con. bs.	91	T., P. & W., con. 7s.	75
Chi. & N. W. 1st.	99¾	Bos., H. & E. 1st.	33
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	105	B., C. R. & M. 1st, 7s, g.	86

And the following for State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg., B'ty L.	104¾	Va. 6s, deferred	11¾
N. Y. coup., B'ty L.	104¾	N. C. 6s, old	27½
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.	112	N. C. Fund Act, '66.	17
California 7s	109	N. C. Fund Act, '68.	16½
Connecticut 6s	100	N. C., new	16
Ohio 6s, '75	100	S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	23
Ohio 6s, '81	102	S. C. Fund Act, '66.	17
Ohio 6s, '86	102	S. C. L'd C, '89, J. & J.	22
Michigan 6s, '78, '79.	94	S. C. L'd C., '89, A. & O.	20
Michigan 6s, '83	96	Louisiana 6s, new	42
Missouri 6s	92⅝	Louisiana 6s, levee	55
Tenn. 6s, old	82	Louisiana 8s, levee	53
Tenn. 6s, new	81⅞	Alabama 5s, '83	46
Va. 6s, old	42¾	Arkansas 6s, Fund.	39
Va. 6s, new	50	Texas 10s, '76	86
Va. 6s, coons	53		

The Coin interest disbursements at the Sub-Treasury were $107,000.

The City Bank Currency exchanges to-day were $80,172,678, and the Coin clearings, $8,779,743.

We mentioned in our last the new call of the Secretary of the Treasury, for $15,000,000 more of the Five Twenties, for redemption, interest thereon to cease on and after Nov. 16. The bonds thus called in are coupon bonds known as the third series, act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows, as given in the official circular:

"Coupon Bonds, $50, No. 6,201 to No. 10,200, both inclusive; $100, No. 20,001 to No. 30,750, both inclusive; $500, No. 10,701 to No. 15,800, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 22,001 to No. 36,000, both inclusive; total, $13,000,000. Registered Bonds, $50, No. 1,321 to No. 1,375, both inclusive; $100, No. 9,501 to No. 10,300, both inclusive; $500, No. 5,701 to No. 6,100, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 23,301 to No. 25,000, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 7,501 to No. 7,900, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 9,680 to No. 10,000, both inclusive. Total, $2,000,000. Grand total, $15,000,000. Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers above) $13,000,000 are Coupon Bonds and $2,000,000 are Registered Bonds."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the Coal Trade of the week:

"The leading companies make the following reports of their tonnage for the week ending on the 9th inst., and for the year to the same date, compared with their respective amounts carried to same time last year:

	Week.	1873.	1872.	Difference.
Reading R. R.	151,685	4,051,433	3,893,148	Inc. 158,285
Schuylkill Nav.	16,779	402,089	485,667	Dec. 83,578
Lehigh Valley	91,995	2,736,125	2,633,650	Inc. 102,474
Del., L. & W.	53,867	1,826,688	1,729,651	Inc. 96,836
Shamokin	14,464	363,163	325,560	Inc. 37,602
Central N. J.	69,371	1,593,230	1,454,727	Inc. 138,503
Lehigh Nav.	12,393	376,060	490,515	Dec. 34,654
Penn. Coal Co.	26,775	728,938	709,968	Inc. 18,970
Del. & Hud.	53,962	1,721,028	1,777,887	Dec. 56,858
Hunt & B. T.	6,348	269,640	180,126	Inc. 89,514
Penn. & N. Y.	23,015	649,651	631,787	Inc. 17,863
Ch. & O. Can.	17,643	452,794	490,485	Dec. 37,641

The total of anthracite marketed for the week ending on the 9th inst. amounted to 447,156 tons, and for the coal year, 11,416,547 tons, against 11,226,854 tons to corresponding time last year, an increase of 219,693 tons. The bituminous tonnage for week is 56,886 tons, and for the year, 1,864,139 tons, giving a total of all kinds for the week of 503,042 tons, and for the year of 13,310,686 tons, against 12,879,653 to same time last year, being an increase of 431,033 tons. At Port Richmond for the week ending with the 16th inst., the receipts of coal were 47,000 tons, the shipments, 60,000 tons, leaving 81,000 tons on hand. Vessels are in good supply, and freights firm and unchanged, at $1 35 to New-York, $2 to Providence, and $2 40 to Boston."

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, give notice that of the $9,000,000 of seven-thirty gold bonds of this company unsold June 1 less than $5,000,000 now remain to be disposed of. When these are sold only 6 per cent. bonds will be issued. Between 500 and 600 miles of the road are in operation, and the company have advertised for proposals for grading and bridging the Yellowstone division, extending 205 miles from Bismarck. The agents also state that the company's lands (amounting to more than 20,000 acres per mile of road) are selling to settlers at an average price of nearly $6 per acre. The proceeds of these lands constitute a sinking fund for the repurchase and cancellation of the first mortgage bonds.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Notice to Investors.

The attention of the investing public is called to the limited remainder of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN. Of the $9,000,000 of this loan unsold on the 1st of June last, less than $5,000,000 now remains and this balance will soon be absorbed, after which the Company has resolved to issue only six per cent. bonds.

There are now between 500 and 600 miles of the road in regular operation, with a growing traffic; surveys and construction are progressing satisfactorily; the survey prosecuted the present season, in connection with the Stanley military expedition, has resulted in the location of an excellent line through Western Dakota and Eastern Montana, and the company has advertised for proposals for grading and bridging the Yellowstone Division, extending 205 miles from Bismarck, at the crossing of the Missouri River to the crossing of the Yellowstone, in Montana. The Company's lands (amounting to more than 20,000 acres per mile of road) are selling to settlers at an average price of nearly $6 [illegible] Sinking Fund for the repurchase and cancellation of first mortgage bonds.

The Company's seven and three-tenths per cent. gold bonds, the last of which are now offered, yield nearly eight and one-half per cent. per annum at the present price of gold.

All marketable securities are received in exchange at current rates, and full information furnished on inquiry.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

Banking-House of **HENRY CLEWS & CO.,**
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ **REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,**
COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT.,
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company,
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST.
Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances. Collections made.

☞ THE CONSOLIDATED 30-year 7 per cent. gold bonds of the ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, issued upon a completed trunk line between St. Louis and Nashville, Tenn., earning more than enough to pay interest and operating expenses, a perfectly safe investment. Price 90 and interest. All marketable securities taken in exchange.
GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.
WINSLOW & WILSON, No. 70 William-st.

☞ YOUR DIVIDENDS

May be converted into a TEN PER CENT. NEW ENGLAND INVESTMENT by the purchase of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the LAMOILLE VALLEY, ST. JOHNSBURY & ESSEX COUNTY RAILROADS, from Lake Champlain to the Connecticut River, and forming the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line. The very large sales of the past few months leave but a limited amount to be offered, and the rapid pushing of the road to completion ensures an early and large advance on their market value.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston.
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Financial Agents.

☞ CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS. —Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1. The remaining balance (less than $300,000) of these very desirable bonds for sale at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, Aug. 18, 1873.

There were 80 cars of horned Cattle on sale at Weehawken Yards, and, although trade was slow, nearly all were sold off, prices being low; extreme range was from 8c.@11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 5¾ cwt. to 6¾ cwt., quality from poor to fair. On yesterday, and again on this forenoon, at One Hundredth-street Yards, Beeves were slow at low rates of sale; several of the herds to hand stood over unsold; prices ranged from 9c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 4½ cwt. to 9 cwt., on 54 ℔s. to 59 ℔s. to the cwt., net. Poor Steers sold from $26@$27 ⅌ head. On a heavy run of fresh Cows, trade was small and dull; a few Cows were sold from $45@$57 ⅌ head. Veals opened slow of sale; prices ranged from 7½c.@9c. ⅌ ℔. Sheep of good quality sold off at fair rates, while inferior quality Sheep were very dull. Lambs slow at reduced rates; prices from 6c.@8¾c. ⅌ ℔. Extreme range for Sheep from 4½c.@6½c. ⅌ ℔. Live Hogs were nominal from 5¾c.@5⅞c. ⅌ ℔.; City Dressed from 6½c. @7½c. ⅌ ℔. This advance in prices was owing to a light run.

SALES.

H. Westheimer sold for Smith & Roberts 107 common Illinois Steers from 11c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for More & Co. 19 poor Ohio Steers from 9c.@10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; 18 mean quality State Steers from $26@$27 ⅌ head. C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood 112 rough Missouri Steers from 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 6½ cwt. to 6¾ cwt.; 115 Texan Steers at 8c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; 80 rough Missouri Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. J. & D. Waixel sold for selves 51 Steers, mixed Illinois and Texans, at 10¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 52 common Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. S. Healy sold for self 53 common Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for self 63 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt.; 60 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11¼c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔. B. Westheimer sold for M. B. Doty 152 common Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for self 194 common Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. W. Thompson held on sale in various lots 376 Steers, Kentuckys and Illinois; also 71 Cherokee Steers. P. Carey sold for self 101 Steers Mixed Western, stock quality rough, from 10½c.@11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. J. W. Martin shipped for Bermuda 10 good Kentucky Steers. Vail & Valentine sold for selves 82 Illinois, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt., strong. T. C. Eastman sold for J. B. Hunter 100 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 52 rough Missouri Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 51 Texan Steers at 9½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for selves 31 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; 32 coarse but fat Indiana Steers, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; for Rankin & Co. 101 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 11c.@11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7 cwt.; held on sale 120 Cherokee Steers; also, 40 State Steers and Heifers mixed. Williams & Co. sold for selves 115 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 18 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. T. Gillis sold for self 45 choice Illinois Steers, from 12½c. @13¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 9 cwt.; 33 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; 45 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, S. McGraw sold 631 Sheep for $2,791 56; 228 Veals for $1,468 15; 4 Bulls for $80. Hume & Elliott sold 331 Sheep, weight 27,410 ℔s., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 34 Sheep, weight 2,620 ℔s., at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 458 Sheep, weight 40,400 ℔s., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 42 Sheep, weight 3,900 ℔s., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 7 Sheep, weight 810 ℔s., at 6½c. ⅌ ℔.; 29 Lambs, weight 1,560 ℔s., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 121 Lambs, weight 7,160 ℔s., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 198 Lambs, weight 12,100 ℔s., at 8½c. ⅌ ℔.; 313 Lambs, weight 20,040 ℔s., at 8¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 304 Lambs, weight 18,890 ℔s., at 8½c. ⅌ ℔.; 41 Lambs, weight 2,650 ℔s., at 8¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 35 Lambs, weight 2,290 ℔s., at 9c. ⅌ ℔.; 2 Veals, weight 330 ℔s., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 9 Veals, weight 1,430 ℔s., at 9c. ⅌ ℔. Kirby sold 18 Sheep, weight 1,600 ℔s., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 80 Sheep, 6,650 ℔s., at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 45 Sheep, weight 4,240 ℔s., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 11 Lambs, weight 590 ℔s., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 164 Lambs, weight 10,180 ℔s., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 79 Lambs, weight 5,046 ℔s., at 8½c. ⅌ ℔.; 81 Lambs, weight 5,060 ℔s., at 8¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 100 Lambs, weight 5,890 ℔s., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 1 Veal, weight 250 ℔s., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 4 Veals, weight 660 ℔s., at 8¼c. ⅌ ℔.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market, Lerch & Barnes sold 239 Sheep, weight 18,510 ℔s., at 4½c. ⅌ ℔.; 19 Sheep, weight 17,570 ℔s., at 5⅜c. ⅌ ℔.; 133 Sheep, weight 11,460 ℔s., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 214 Sheep, weight 18,510 ℔s., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 204 Lambs, weight 12,830 ℔s., at 7⅜c. ⅌ ℔.; 226 Lambs, weight 12,800 ℔s., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 218 Lambs, weight 14,170 ℔s., at 7⅜c. ⅌ ℔. Judd & Buckingham sold 657 Sheep, weight 51,030 ℔s., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 221 Sheep, weight 16,950 ℔s., at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 201 Sheep, weight 16,130 ℔s., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 231 Sheep, weight 18,150 ℔s., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 225 Lambs, weight 13,510 ℔s., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 467 Lambs, weight 27,420 ℔s., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 190 Lambs, weight 9,720 ℔s., at 6½c. ⅌ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending Aug. 18, 1873—2,520 head horned Cattle, 7 Cows, 408 Veals, 140 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending Aug. 18, 1873—13,922 Sheep and Lambs, 161 Cows, 1,627 Veals, 20 Bulls.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending Aug. 18, 1873—16,050 Hogs, 11,155 Sheep and Lambs, 253 Veals.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 18.—Cattle very dull; receipts, 3,500 head. Shipping Steers nominal at $4 50@$5 70; medium to choice stock Steers, $3@$4; Texans, $2@$3 30; common to good corn-fed, $3 50@$4. Live Hogs fairly active; receipts, 10,000 head; medium to extra sold at $4 30@$4 90.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—The market for Beeves is very dull; receipts large. Choice and Extra and Western, 6¾c.@7¼c.; fair to good, 5½c.@6½c.; common, 4c.@5c. Sheep in good demand; fair to good, 5c. @6c.; stock, 2c.@4c. Hogs steady at $7 50 for corn-fed.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, Aug. 18.—Cotton quiet; demand moderate; Good Ordinary, 14c.; Low Middling, 16½c.; Middling, 18c.@18¼c.: net receipts, 180 bales; exports, coastwise, 355 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 7,538 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 18.—Cotton in good demand; offerings very light; good Ordinary, 15c.@15¼c.; net receipts, 99 bales; exports, coastwise, 744 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 6,706 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 18.—Cotton easy; Middling, 17¾c.; Low Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 178 bales; exports, coastwise, 787 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 4,131 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 18.—Cotton—Demand limited; Middling, 18⅝c.; net receipts, 452 bales; gross, 452 bales; sales, 50 bales; Saturday evening, 700 bales; stock, 17,673 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 18.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 377 bales; exports, coastwise, 718 bales; sales, 1 bale; stock, 811 bales.

NORFOLK, Aug. 18.—Cotton dull; Low Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 507 bales; exports, coastwise, 715 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 1,856 bales.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 18.—Cotton firm; Low Middling, 18c.; receipts, 295 bales; shipments, 1,625 bales; stock, 5,764 bales.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 18.—Cotton dull; Middling, 17¼c.; receipts, 73 bales; sales, 55 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 18—2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months bills in the open market is ⅛ ⅌ cent. below the bank rate.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £12,000. Erie Railway Shares, 47¼.

5 P. M.—Advices from Paris quote Rentes at 57f. 80c.

6:30 P. M.—A Paris dispatch quotes Rentes at 57f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18—1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier, but prices are not lower; Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales are for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crop not below Good Ordinary at 8⅝d. Provisions—Beef, 85s. ⅌ tierce for New Mess. Lard, 39s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat, 12s. 3d. @12s. 4d. for average California White, 12s. 6d.@12s. 8d. for Club do., 11s. 4d.@12s. for Red Western Spring, and 12s. 3d. for Red Winter.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,250 bales were American. Spirits Petroleum, 10d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, Aug. 18—5 P. M.—Spirits Turpentine, 31s. ⅌

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 18, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	51	Hides, bdls.	168
Bees-wax, pks.	17	Leather, sides	8,233
Cotton, bales	3,551	Skins, bales	24
Copper, bbls.	32	Flax, bales	165
C. S. Oil, bbls.	319	Cut-meats, pks.	359
Beans, bbls.	57	Lard, tcs.	590
Dried Fruit, pks.	66	Lard, kegs	150
Eggs, bbls.	365	Butter, pks.	1,911
Flour, bbls.	20,836	Cheese, pks.	7,817
Meal, bbls.	100	Tallow, pks.	52
Wheat, bushels	30,800	Stearine, pks.	50
Corn, bushels	45,100	Starch, pks.	1,400
Oats, bushels	34,900	Tow, bales	76
Seed, bags	85	Rice, pks.	87
Flaxseed, bags	165	Tea, pks.	15
Resin, bbls.	5,765	Pea-nuts, bags	1,755
Spirits Turp., bbls.	751	Tobacco, hhds.	233
Crude Turp., bbls.	226	Tobacco, pks.	1,635
Tar, bbls.	837	Wool, bales	749
Hides, No.	5,655	Whisky, bbls.	105

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the bark Sei Fratelle, for Cork and orders—31,213 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Matilde, for Gibraltar and orders—450 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 4,560 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Royal Standard, for Bristol—2,800 bbls. Flour, 2,091 boxes Cheese, 21,050 bushels Wheat, 24 [illegible] bushels Corn.

By the bark Industrie, for Konigsberg—2,411 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Grace E. Cann, for Antwerp—4,601 bbls. Naphtha.

ASHES—Pots are held firmly at $8 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s., on a moderate inquiry. Pearls altogether nominal.

BEESWAX—has been selling in a jobbing way only, within the range of from 32½c.@35c. for Yellow, ⅌ ℔.

CANDLES—Have been quoted as before, on a rather more satisfactory inquiry, with Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 19c.; Paraffine, 32c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.; Sperm, patent, 39c.@40c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ⅌ ℔.

COCOA—Has been dull and unchanged as to price; Caracas quoted at from 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo at 30c. @35c.; Guayaquil, 10½c.@11c.; Trinidad, 12c.; San Domingo, 7c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted again stronger in price, with a good demand noted; 4,200 bags by the Hidalgo at 21c., and 2,000 bags by the Ada Carter (a resale) at 20¾c., gold. The stock in first hands at the distributing ports includes 12,417 bags here, 13,020 bags at Baltimore, and 3,000 bags at Galveston, making a total of 28,437 bags. Other kinds quiet, but stiffly held. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 20c. fair, 20½c.; good, 21c.; prime, 21c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 20c.@22¼c., gold; Java, 23½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 20½c.@22½c., gold; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; San Domingo, 18½c., gold.

COTTON—Has been inactive for early delivery at very irregular prices, low grades having been particularly weak. Sales have been reported of only 971 bales, including 170 bales to shippers, 679 bales to spinners, and 122 bales to speculators. For forward delivery the dealings have been on a moderate scale, mostly for August, with August options quoted up 3-16c.@¼c., and other options 1-32c.@3-32c. ⅌ ℔. Sales since our last of 10,000 bales, of which 2,300 bales were on Saturday evening and 7,700 bales to-day, with 300 bales more at the calls, closing with August contracts quoted at 19 11-32c.@19⅜c.; September, 17 15-16c.@ 17 31-32c.; October, 17⅛c.@17 21-32c.; November, 17⅜c.@17 15-32c.; December, 17 5-16c.@17 11-32c. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,551 bales, including 1,071 bales from New-Orleans, 647 bales from Savannah, 828 bales from Charleston, 743 bales from Norfolk, 21 bales from Washington, 122 bales from Wilmington, 119 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,951 bales, and thus far this week 3,206 bales, against 4,121 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 3,577,197 bales, against 2,674,048 bales same time last year. The following trade quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	16½	16½	16¾	16¾
Strict Good Ordinary	17¼	17¼	17¾	17¾
Low Middling	18⅞	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛
Middling	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛
Good Middling	21⅞	21⅞	22⅛	22⅛

EGGS—Have been in very moderate supply and good demand, within the range of 20c.@25c. for ordinary to very choice marks of Western, State, and near-by stock, the main call having been for fair to strictly prime stock at 21c.@24c. ⅌ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Shipping grades of State and Western Flour have been in moderate demand and quite firm in price on restricted offerings of stock. Most other kinds have been very quiet, on the basis of previous quotations. The home trade inquiry has been confined to small lots, to meet pressing wants. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 8,500 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3 25@$4 35, chiefly at $3 75@$4 15; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 85 @$5 50, chiefly at $5 05@$5 40; inferior to good Extra State, $6 20@$6 70, chiefly at $6 40@$6 60; good to fancy do., $6 70@$7 40, chiefly at $6 90@$7 25; very poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $6 10@ $6 75; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 25@$6 75 ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales were 1,000 bbls. fancy extra State at $6 90 ⅌ bbl.

No. 2 Flour	$3 25@$4 35
Sour Flour	5 35@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 85@ 6 50
Extra State	6 20@ 7 40
Extra City	6 25@ 7 40
Extra Genesee	7 40@ 9 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 25@ 6 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 10@ 9 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 65
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 80@ 9 65
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 50@10 85

Southern Flour has been without change as to values on a limited business, wholly in a jobbing way. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls., in lots, at from $6 50@$7 75 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 75@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy Trade and Family Extras; $5 35@$6 40 for inferior stock, ⅌ bbl.... Oregon Flour continues very tame, with choice Extra quoted nominally at $9 25@$9 50; California Flour, fair to very choice Extras, at $8 25@$9 25 ⅌ bbl. ....Rye Flour has been firm and in good request, ranging from $4 25@$5 65 for inferior fine to choice superfine; sales, 450 bbls., part to arrive, chiefly superfine grades, at $5 25@$5 50 ⅌ bbl.... Corn-meal has been less sought after at from $3@$3 50 for inferior to very fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 10@$3 20 for inferior to good, and $3 35@$3 50 for choice to very fancy; $2 65@$3 10 for White do.; $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey; $3 50 for Prize Medal, free on board, and $3 85 @$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 350 bbls.... Bag-meal has been quiet at from $1@$1 10 for coarse; $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 40@$1 50 for White, ⅌ 100 ℔s.... Oatmeal inactive at from $7 25@$8 50 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—The available supply of Spring Wheat, particularly of the better qualities, has been limited, and prices have been quoted a shade firmer, with a moderate export and light milling inquiry noted. The easier temper of the freight market favored sellers. Winter Wheat of desirable quality was also scarce and in request, mainly for shipment, at well-supported rates. The scant offerings of Winter were mostly of car stock and new crop Red and Amber. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels, at $1 61 for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 56 for No. 2 do.; $1 48@$1 50 for No. 3 do.; $1 52½ for Iowa Spring; $1 50@$1 52 for No. 2 North-western Spring, car lots; $1 43@$1 46 for No. 3 Chicago and North-west Spring; $1 25@$1 40 for rejected and inferior Spring; $1 55@$1 60 for new Red Ohio (Winter).... There has been a moderate call noted for forward delivery, but the firmer views of sellers have been against free dealings. Sales were made of 25,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, October option, at $1 45, with 1c.@2c. a bushel more subsequently asked; also 10,000 bushels Amber Western, early September arrival, at about $1 64.... Corn has been in less active request, for export as well as home use, at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 83,000 bushels, at 60c. @62c. for fair ordinary to choice sailing-vessel grades of Mixed Western; 57c.@59½c. for steamer do. do.; 53c.@56½c. for heated, kiln-dried, and inferior stock; 62c.@63½c. for Yellow Western, and 74c.@75c. for White do., car lots.... Rye has been held firmly though without notable activity; a boat-load of fair Western was reported sold at 91c.... Barley has been in very limited demand, and wholly nominal in price.... Barley-malt has been in more request and held more firmly on the basis of $1 20@$1 25 for four-rowed State. A boat-load previously sold was in course of delivery to-day.... Oats have been quoted about steady on a moderate business, chiefly in Mixed Western, afloat; sales have been reported of 68,000 bushels at 42½c.@44c., mainly at 43c.@43½c. for Mixed Western; 41c.@43c. for Black do.; 50c.@53c. for White do.; State very scarce and more or less nominal in price.... Feed has been inquired for to a moderate extent, within the range of from $18 @$25 ⅌ ton.

Stocks of Grain in Store in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1873. Aug. 18.	1873. Aug. 11.	1872. Aug. 19.
Wheat, bushels	379,412	327,252	77,858
Corn, bushels	1,389,056	1,402,095	1,491,848
Oats, bushels	730,391	816,392	2,256,371
Barley, bushels	8,592	8,572	52,924
Rye, bushels	152,937	175,084	128,730
Peas, bushels	12,836	16,836	30,534
Malt, bushels	232,339	238,751	264,704
Grand total	2,905,563	2,985,002	4,302,969

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been moderately inquired for at steady prices; sales, 50 bales Borneo Cloth at 14½c., and 100 rolls Domestic at 14c.; Bags quoted at 14½c.@15c.; Bagging at 10c.@10½c.; Domestic Cloth at 13¾c.@14c. for prompt delivery.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been in quite moderate request, with Prime Old Hay quoted at $26@$28; good Old Hay, $23@$25; good shipping Hay, $18@$19; common shipping Hay, $13@$14; prime New Hay, $23 @$26; good New Hay, $20@$22; common New Hay, $15@$18; long Rye Straw, $15@$16; short Rye Straw, $12@$13 ⅌ ton.

HEMP—Has been inactive, yet quoted steady; sales, 250 bales Jute at 5c., currency, and 200 bales Jute Butts at 2c., currency; American quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $180@$225 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 10¼c.@10½c.; Sisal, 8c., gold; Jute, 2½c.@ 4¾c.; Jute Butts, 2c., currency, ⅌ ℔.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

MOLASSES—Has been unchanged as to price, but has been in rather moderate request; 230 hhds. Porto Rico sold on private terms; New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, quoted at from 60c.@87½c.; Porto Rico, at 30c.@66c.; Cuba at 18c.@40c.; English Islands at 28c.@50c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in less urgent request and quoted rather less firm, on the basis of $3 15@$3 20 for Strained to good Strained; sales since our last, 200 bbls. Strained at $3 20 ⅌ 280 ℔s. Other sales were reported, but were made on Saturday, and mentioned in our last.... Tar steady, but dull.... Spirits Turpentine quoted easier, at 42½c.@43½c. on sales of 474 bbls., closing weak.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been inactive at 6½c. for early delivery; 500 bbls., November and December options, sold at 6½c.... Refined has been very quiet in the local market at 16⅝c.@16½c. for early delivery. At Philadelphia, 10,000 bbls., November and December options, sold at 16⅛c.... Refined, in cases, has been more sought after, and quoted at 21c. for early deliveries. Sales of 30,000 cases, September options, were reported on private terms.... Naphtha dull and unsettled.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less request and rather less firm as to price, with sales reported of 250 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $18 25@$18 37½; 25 bbls. City Mess at $18; 50 bbls. Prime Mess at $16 37½, with Extra Prime quoted at $15@$15 25. And for forward delivery, 500 bbls. new Western Mess, August option, at $18, and 250 bbls. do., September, at $18.... Dressed Hogs in moderate demand, with City quoted at 6½c.@7c. ⅌ ℔.... Cut-meats have been about steady, on a restricted business; sales, 3,000 ℔s. Bellies, 11 to 10 ℔s., at 9½c.@10c.; 1,800 Pickled Shoulders at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; 2,400 Pickled Hams at 13c.@13¼c.; 1,000 fresh Hams, 13 ℔s., at 11½c.; 300 Smoked Hams at 15c.; 200 Smoked Shoulders at 9½c.; 55 boxes Bellies, 11@12 ℔s., on private terms.... Bacon has been moderately sought after, and held with firmness, with sales reported of 230 boxes Long Clear, at 8½c.@8¾c.; 120 boxes Long Rib, at 8⅝c.@ 9c., and 50,000 ℔s. Short Rib, September option, on private terms.... Lard has been in good request and held with more confidence, especially early deliveries. Sales have been reported of small lots of Western Steam at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; 249 tcs. New do., at 8⅞c.; 400 tcs. City do., at 8¼c., and 75 tcs. No. 1, at 8c.; and for forward delivery, 250 tcs. Western Steam, September option, at 8¾c., and 750 tcs. do., October, at 8⅞c., with August options quoted at 8¾c.@8 13-16c.... Beef has been quoted firm and in fair jobbing demand. Sales have been reported of 160 bbls. Family Beef at $16 and 100 bbls. other stock in the range of the previous [illegible] Mess, $11@$12 75 for New Extra do.; $8@$10 [illegible] for Indian Mess, and $22@$23 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams dull within the range of $18@$28 for inferior to choice brands.... [illegible] has been noted for Butter, mostly for the fair inquiry stock, [illegible] qualities attracting least attention. Prices have been well maintained. [illegible]

SALT—Has been in fair request and quoted firm, with [illegible] Liverpool Ground at $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 [illegible] [illegible] from store at $1 30, from store; Syracuse Ground, $1 30@ [illegible] [illegible]

SALTPETRE—[illegible]

SEEDS—Have been quiet, throughout, with Clover quoted at from [illegible] for ordinary to choice; [illegible] Timothy at $4 50@$4 75, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 40, gold [illegible]

SUGAR—Raw has been in decidedly more active and [illegible] quoted a shade higher in price. [illegible]

TALLOW—Has been in good request and [illegible]

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand, at steady prices. [illegible]

WHISKY—Firm at $1 [illegible] ⅌ gallon; sales, 275 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Vessels suited to the Grain and Petroleum trade were held with more confidence, on a reduced offering of tonnage and a fair demand for accommodation. [illegible] For Glasgow, [illegible] 250 boxes Cheese [illegible] orders, a Br[illegible] about 1,900 quarters [illegible] bark, 340 tons, [illegible] same rate [illegible] bbls. Flour at [illegible] 70s., and 15 bbls. [illegible] ders, an Austrian [illegible] hence with about [illegible] with options [illegible] a Norwegian [illegible] 2,000 quarters Grain [illegible] ship, 1,194 tons, [illegible] private terms.... [illegible] tons, hence, with [illegible] 6s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl.; [illegible] wegian brig, 255 tons, [illegible] quarters Grain [illegible] steam-ship, 873 tons, [illegible] cargo on private terms [illegible] dom, a bark [illegible] ported from [illegible] terdam, by steam [illegible] ....For the German Baltic, [illegible] tons, hence, with [illegible] ....For Gibraltar [illegible] 215 tons, hence, with [illegible] 40c. to the Mediterranean, [illegible] 50c. to the Levant [illegible] reported at $3,750 [illegible] bacco, reported [illegible] Trieste, an Italian [illegible] with about 35,000 [illegible] ⅌ bbl. and 5 [illegible] For Genoa, a bark, [illegible] ....For Batavia, by [illegible] tember shipments, [illegible] brig, 250 tons, with [illegible] For Cienfuegos and [illegible] can brig, 193 tons, [illegible] For Bath, Me., a schooner [illegible] wick, Ga., at $14.... [illegible] ber, from Pensacola, [illegible] Caledonia, at $4 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat lower; [illegible] sales of No. 3 Red Fall at [illegible] ter at $7 45. Corn steady [illegible] 37½c.@38c., track; [illegible] 40c. August, 40⅝c., September [illegible] unchanged and dull [illegible] elevator and warehouse [illegible] higher; sales of [illegible] Spring at $1@$1 [illegible] sales No. 2 at [illegible] Pork firm at $16 75@ [illegible] Bacon quiet at 9½c., [illegible] ders, 9½c.; Clear Rib [illegible] 11c. Lard quiet; [illegible] firmer at $4 35@$4 [illegible] changed; sales of good [illegible] $3@$3 75; Native Co[illegible] ers', $3 75@$4; prime [illegible] ceipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Corn, 23,000 [illegible] ley, 3,000 bushels Rye [illegible]

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 18.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat irregular and [illegible] $1 21½@$1 22; No. 1 [illegible] @$1 28; No. 3 Spring [illegible] at $1 21½; Rejected [illegible] Mixed at 40½c.@40⅝c. [illegible] lots; Rejected at 38c. [illegible] @27½c., cash; August [illegible] firm at 67c., cash; [illegible] active and higher [illegible] sold at $1 10, delivered [illegible] and weak. Pork easier [illegible] cash; 7¾c. for Summer. [illegible] 7⅞c.@8c.; Short Rib Middles [illegible] Pickled Hams, 9¾c.@ [illegible] Flour, 92,000 bushels Wheat [illegible] 83,000 bushels Oats, 9,500 [illegible] Barley. Shipments—4,200 [illegible] Wheat, 191,000 bushels [illegible] 1,200 bushels Rye, 3,000 [illegible]

BALTIMORE, Aug. 18.—Flour unchanged and steady. Wheat firm; choice White [illegible] $1 50@$1 75; choice Amber, $1 80@$1 82; fair to prime Red, $1 70@$1 77 [illegible] $1 68; Ohio and Indiana [illegible] $1 60@$1 65. Corn dull; [illegible] do. Yellow, 60c.; Mixed Western [illegible] do. White, 46c. Rye firm [illegible] and firm; Southern, 45c. [illegible] Provisions firm and in [illegible] Pork, $18. Bulk Meats [illegible] Rib Sides, 10½c.@10⅝c. [illegible] lots. Bacon—Shoulders, [illegible] Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11[illegible] @16½c. Lard dull and nominal [illegible] ern Butter steady; good to [illegible] scarce and higher; small sales at 98c.@98½c.

TOLEDO, Aug. 18.—Flour steady. Wheat opened dull, but closed firm; sales of No. 1 White Wabash at $1 50; No. 2 White do. at [illegible] $1 59; No. 1 White Michigan at $1 [illegible] gan, spot, at $1 43¼; September [illegible] Michigan Red at $1 42½; [illegible] Amber Illinois at $1 52. [illegible] Mixed, spot, at 44½c.; October [illegible] at 44¼c.; Yellow at 45c.; White [illegible] 41c.@42c. Oats—Demand light [illegible] of No. 1, spot, at 36½c.; [illegible] firm; to Buffalo, 4c.@4¼c. [illegible] Kingston, 9c. Receipts—4,000 [illegible] els Wheat, 80,000 bushels Corn [illegible] Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] 47,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels [illegible]

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Flour steady, with a good demand; sales of 2,600 bbls. [illegible] Spring, $8 75 for Amber Winter [illegible] Winter, $10 25 for Double Extra [illegible] Milwaukee Club held at $1 50 [illegible] lots Illinois at 52c. Corn-meal [illegible] for unbolted ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed [illegible] @$18; Shipstuffs, $18@$19; [illegible] ton. Canal Freights—Wheat [illegible] to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 [illegible] New-York. Railroad Freights [illegible] 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New [illegible] 60c. Receipts by Lake—17,2[illegible] bushels Corn, 6,695,000 feet [illegible] Canal—3,500 bushels Wheat, 6[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 18.—Flour [illegible] Treble Extra, $7 50; Family, $[illegible] liberal and prices have declined [illegible] 67c.; White, 70c. Oats in fair [illegible] moderate; sales at 45c. Bran [illegible] Prime, $23 50; Choice, $27. [illegible] Old, $17; New, $18. Dry-salted [illegible] 9¼c. Bacon scarce and firmer; [illegible] 11¾c.@12c. Hams, 16c.@16½c. [illegible] tierce, 8¾c.@9c.; Keg, 11c. [illegible] Common, 8½c.; Yellow Clarified [illegible] Nothing doing. Whisky firm; [illegible] nati, $1@$1 92½. Coffee firm [illegible] change—Sterling, 125⅛; New-York [illegible] Gold, 115¼.

BUFFALO, Aug. 18.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last forty-eight hours—13,689 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 438,929 bushels Corn, [illegible] Oats. Canal Shipments—46,747 [illegible] 168 bushels Corn, 6,267 bushels [illegible] Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers' [illegible] ber Winter, $7 50@$8 50; White [illegible] Wheat firm; sales limited; [illegible] Spring, $1 50; No. 2, do., $1 39; [illegible] $1 36; White Michigan, $1 70@ [illegible] prime No. 2 held at 48c.; sales [illegible] at 47½c. Oats dull; sales 10,000 [illegible] nominal at 73c.@75c. Barley—[illegible] Western, $1 15@$1 20; prime Canada [illegible] articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—Flour dull; Superfine, $3 50@4 25; Extras, $5 00@$5 50; State [illegible] Extra Family, at $8 25; State [illegible] ana, do., $7@8 50; Fancy, $8 75@ [illegible] New Red, $1 55@$1 65; Amber, $1 [illegible] $1 85; Rye steady at 80c.@85c. [illegible] Yellow, 60c.@61c.; Mixed Western [illegible] dull; White, 45c.@47c.; Mixed, 39c. [illegible] nothing doing. Petroleum nominal [illegible] fined, 16c. Whisky steady; 97c. for Western in iron.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat very firm at $1 25@$1 35, on arrival. Corn steady at 55c.@60c., delivered at the depot. Oats, 41c.@43c., delivered at the depot. Rye [illegible] at 65c.@67c.; receipts light. Barley [illegible] easy at $15 50@$16 75. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib, 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11½c. [illegible] packed. Hams quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats quiet and steady; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib, 9⅞c.; Clear [illegible] Lard steady; [illegible] @10c. in keg; [illegible] Whisky [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 18.—Flour—Demand light and holders firm; [illegible] $6 75@$6 90. Wheat [illegible] No. 2, $1 28½ cash; [illegible] Corn firm and [illegible] Oats—Demand [illegible] Rye firm [illegible] Barley nominal; [illegible] Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,060 bbls. Flour; 105,[illegible] bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 18.—Flour in fair demand and advanced; [illegible] Wheat firm at $1 28 @$1 30. Corn quiet and unchanged. Rye firm at 70c. [illegible] unchanged. [illegible] Pork quiet and [illegible] Bulk Meats [illegible] Bacon in fair demand [illegible] Whisky firm at 95c. [illegible] Sides, 10¾c.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The Cheese market to-day was a little better than last week's. The offerings were about 9,000 boxes [illegible] 3,000 and [illegible] at 12¼c.@ [illegible] dull; not [illegible] were sold, [illegible] over half at [illegible]

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 18.—Flour unchanged and quiet. Wheat dull and lower. [illegible] White at [illegible] Michigan at [illegible] in good demand [illegible] Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat. Shipments—[illegible] 2,000 bushels Corn, 3,600 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 18.—Wheat firm and higher; sales of No. 1 Red at $1 46; No. 2 at $1 41. Corn steady and firm at 49c.@50c. Oats quiet; sales of No. 1 State at 38c. Petroleum steady and in fair demand at 10½c. for Standard White; 18c. for Ohio State test, in [illegible]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 18.—Flour—Demand good at full prices [illegible] Corn dull and drooping at 58c.@60c. Oats dull at 42c. Bacon firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Sides, 11½c.@11¾c. Lard dull and nominal.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Wheat—The only sale was a small lot of Treadwell on private terms. Rye held at 74c.@75c. for New [illegible] Barley quiet. Corn quiet. Oats quiet, and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 18.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at [illegible] Resin quiet at $2 50 for Strained; Crude Turpentine higher; $2 for Hard, $3 35 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $3 20.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Daniels J.—15, Clark vs. Smith et al.; 17, Stevens vs. Foley; 21, Perry vs. Bredt; 23, Hartman vs. Simon; 40, Johnson vs. Green; 41, Brennan vs. Green; 45, Pegg vs. La[illegible] [illegible]

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—AUG. 18.

By Judge Davis.

In the matter of the testimony of B. E. Koehling, &c.; an order will be entered requiring the witness to answer the interrogatory fully and completely, in conformity to decision; [illegible] Herdsfelder vs. Finck et al.; motion granted and reference ordered; order to settle on three days' notice; see memorandum with clerk.

In the matter of Anton Koopmar, a supposed lunatic; order for commission granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Driscoll vs. The West Broadway, &c., Manufacturing Company; order granting allowance to plaintiff of $200; defendants to have thirty days to make case on appeal.

By Judge Freedman.

Courtney vs. Baker et al.; amendments to case settled. See memorandum with papers.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Derulle vs. Derulle; further proof of identity must be given before a judgment can properly be directed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 18.

Before Judge Daniels.

LIABILITY OF A MINOR FOR FRAUD IN CONTRACTS.

Chisholm Brothers vs. Julius Paradise.—The defendant, a minor, is held under an order of arrest in a civil suit, charging him, in connection with his brother and a man named Caro, in obtaining through fraudulent representations fancy goods to the amount of $604, to recover which the order of arrest was issued. [illegible] a motion to vacate the order of arrest. [illegible] Judge Daniels took the papers, reserving his decision.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

A STATION TO BE ESTABLISHED ON LAKE MICHIGAN—ITS NEED—A PLEASANT EXCURSION.

The commerce of the lakes has so greatly increased, and so many vessels have been wrecked during the past few years, that it has become evident that the advantages of the life-saving service should be extended to the lakes. With this view Mr. S. J. Kimball, Chief of the Bureau of Revenue Marine at Washington, and Capt. John Faunce, one of the oldest and most experienced officers of the revenue marine. These two gentlemen arrived in Chicago last week, and the *Inter-Ocean*, noting their presence and its object, says:

"It has long been known and regretted by shipping men that so few facilities [illegible] shores to guide the mariner over our inland seas and to save him from the dangers upon our coasts. Chicago being the central point, and the lake at this port being unusually dangerous and shallow, it is not to be wondered at that so many wrecks have occurred within a few feet of our very doors. If a vessel misses Chicago [illegible] drags her anchor upon a sandy beach or [illegible] sands of the lower lake. The fate of the Vanderbilt and the David Morris is at all times liable to be repeated, and it is therefore a matter of vital importance to our [illegible] A good light-house guards the approach to Calumet, and at Point Grosse, near Evanston, is nearly [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Kimball and Capt. Faunce [illegible] the office of the Collector, Hon. H. [illegible] to receive the opinions of different prominent men. [illegible] Capt. C. J. Magill [illegible] Davis, Inspector of Light-houses [illegible] [illegible] the party landed at Calumet, where two carriages [illegible] the hospitality of Col. Bowen [illegible] Commodore Murray [illegible] During the trip the gentlemen [illegible] the importance [illegible] Capt. Faunce and Mr. Kimball both expressing themselves highly delighted, not only with their trip, but with the marvelous enterprise and activity manifested on every hand in the resurrected city of Chicago."

BUSINESS FAVORS TO PREACHERS.

Rev. Robert Collyer, in a communication to a Chicago paper, declares in favor of ministers paying full price for railroad travel, for clothes, for books, and newspapers, and for the other necessaries and luxuries in life to which they acquire title. Commenting upon his note the Chicago *Tribune* says: "He bases the justice of this policy upon the fact that ministers, nowadays, receive as good pay, according to their talent and deserts, as any other class of people. No one will be inclined to deny this as far as large cities and prosperous country districts are concerned. It is time that the clergy should voluntarily shed the garb of mendicancy which the scoffers have put upon them. Professed monks who take a vow to live from the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table, may with more reason ask gratuities and discounts, though we have an idea that they would do better, as a rule, by going to work, like Paul, and earning their bread. But the Protestant ministers of to-day rather pride themselves, we think, upon giving their congregations and the public generally the worth of their salary, which is by no means inadequate to the support of a family that pays as it goes. The salaries for Protestant pulpits range from $2,000 to $20,000 a year; in prosperous communities, in proportion to the wealth of the congregations and the style which the minister is required to sustain. The salary is exclusive of the subscriptions for Summer vacations, the free rent of the parsonage, and the periodical presents contributed by the congregations. Under these circumstances, we should say that ministers, as a rule, can afford to pay full railroad fare as well as the farmer, and thereby lend his countenance to the abolition of a pernicious system."

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court held at Chambers thereof, in the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of March, 1873, present Hon. Enoch L. Fancher, Justice.—MICHAEL J. LOWE against THE WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of George B. Satterlee, Receiver of the Washington Fire Insurance Company, defendant in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now, on motion of Wm. H. Willis, Jr., attorney for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to pay a dividend of fifty cents on the dollar of the debts of said The Washington Fire Insurance Company, which have been ascertained, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by original section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, Part III. of the Revised Statutes. And it is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of said The Washington Fire Insurance Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above-entitled suit within six months from the first publication of this order. And in default thereof, that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that such notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the *Daily Register* and *The New-York Times*, two newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered that John C. Gray, Esq., a counselor of this Court, be and he is hereby appointed a referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and that all such claims be exhibited to said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court from time to time upon any or all matters referred to him. And that said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions from time to time as may be proper.

Notice to Creditors of the Washington Fire Insurance Company.—To all whom it may concern: New-York Supreme Court—Michael J. Lowe against The Washington Fire Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above-entitled action, and that all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, at his office, No. 9 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 25th day of September, 1873.—Dated New-York, March 24, 1873.
JOHN C. GRAY, Referee.
mh25-1aw6mTu

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SARAH T. CORTELYOU, Catherine L. Williamson, Sarah T. Bergen, Anna C. Onderdonk, and Nicholas Cooper against WILLIAM W. WICKES, Jacob Pecare, Isaac Bernstein, and Louisa, his wife, Henry Goldsmith, and Pauline, his wife, Moritz Cohn, and Ernestine, his wife, Henry M. Silverman, and Ernestine, his wife, Michael McLaughlin, and ——, his wife, Selim Marks, and ——, his wife, Joel K. Goudsmit, Antonio Gonzales, Felix Garcia, Charles A. Mushlit, William Ferris, Jacob Fuchs, John N. Heubner, Josiah T. Marean, John McIlroy, Jacob Harris, Jeremiah Farhart, Elias P. Needham, Joseph Etzel, Albert Etzel, Peter Lydecker, Frederick Schmidt, Charles H. Ditson, Oliver Ditson, John C. Haynes, Moses Y. Ebbitt, Henry Oakley.—Suit No. 1.—To the defendant, Joel K. Goudsmit: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Court-street, Brooklyn, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, June 4, 1873. H. B. HUBBARD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 4th day of June, 1873.
H. B. HUBBARD,
jy22-1aw6wTu* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SARAH T. CORTELYOU, Catherine L. Williamson, Sarah T. Bergen, Anna C. Onderdonk, and Nicholas Cooper against WILLIAM W. WICKES, Jacob Pecare, Isaac Bernstein, and Louisa, his wife; Henry Goldsmith, and Pauline, his wife; Moritz Cohn, and Ernestine, his wife; Henry M. Silverman, and Ernestine, his wife; Michael McLaughlin, and ——, his wife; Selim Marks, and ——, his wife; Joel K. Goudsmit, Antonio Gonzales, Felix Garcia, Charles A. Mushlit, William Ferris, Jacob Fuchs, John N. Heubner, Josiah T. Marean, John McIlroy, Jacob Harris, Jeremiah Farhart, Elias P. Needham, Joseph Etzel, Albert Etzel, Peter Lydecker, Frederick Schmidt, Charles H. Ditson, Oliver Ditson, John C. Haynes, Moses Y. Ebbitt, Henry Oakley.—Suit No. 2.—To the defendant, Joel K. Goudsmit: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Court-street, Brooklyn, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 4, 1873.
H. B. HUBBARD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 4th day of June, 1873. H. B. HUBBARD,
jy22-1aw6wTu* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN and for the City and County of New-York.—FREDERICK HARTUNG, plaintiff, against AMELIA ADAMSON, John Friedrich, John Anderson, John Fowler, Bernard Brady, Charles Jessup, Louis Marber, [illegible] nis, William H. May, Mr. Woemberg, Mr. Smith, defendants.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 Chambers-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 10, 1873. J. H. CORNELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The summons and complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of June, 1873.
J. H. CORNELL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
jy29-1aw6wTu* No. 23 Chambers-st., New-York.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE HIGH Court of Chancery, made in a cause of LIMBERT, on behalf of himself and others, against THE MINERAL HILL SILVER MINES COMPANY LIMITED, and others, the persons entitled to the outstanding and unpaid debentures issued by the defendants, The Mineral Hill Silver Mines Company Limited, are, on or before the 15th day of October 1873, to send by post, prepaid, to Mr. William Turquand, of No. 16 Tokenhouse Yard, London, the liquidator of The Mineral Hill Silver Mines Company Limited, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims in respect of such debentures, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Every person entitled to such outstanding and unpaid debentures is by himself or his solicitor, to produce the debentures or debentures in respect of which he claims at His Honor, the Vice Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins' chambers, situated at No. 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, on Thursday, the 6th day of November, 1873, at 12 o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims, or to forward the debenture to the said Mr. Turquand, for production as aforesaid.—Dated this 19th day of July, 1873.
R. W. WALKER, Chief Clerk.
ANTHONY PULBROOK, 28 Threadneedle-street, London,
E. C., Plaintiff's Solicitor.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATTHEW B. BRADY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—By virtue of an order of this Court, I will sell at public auction on the 28th day of August, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 627 Pennsylvania-avenue, in the City of Washington, D. C., all the right, title, and interest of the said bankrupt in the photographic gallery No. 627 Pennsylvania-avenue, in the City of Washington.—New-York, Aug. 9, 1873. CHAS. GREDING,
Assignee M. B. Brady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SKIN DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

CHLOASMA—LIVER SPOTS.

Symptoms.—Light, yellow, green, red, or brown spots appear on the face, forehead, neck, breast, and limbs.

ACNE—(PIMPLES, BLACKHEADS.)

Symptoms.—Hard, small pimples, (containing a little matter,) with black points, most numerous on the cheeks, forehead, and nose of both sexes.

The above, and all diseases of the skin, cured by
Dr. J. M. VAN DYKE.
Office, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, No. 6 West 16th-st., New-York.
Gazette on Skin Diseases free.

CARD.

We beg to inform our customers that the fire of the 12th inst. at our branch sales-room, Nos. 170 and 172 Centre-st., causes no interruption to our business, as our principal stock of veneers and hard-wood lumber is kept at our warerooms and mill, Nos. 186 to 200 Lewis-st., corner of 6th-st., East River.
GEO. W. READ & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1873. No. 200 Lewis-st.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—OFTEN sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilatation; radical cure by the urethrotome. Three types exhibited to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 19, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Katharine Rogers.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK.—Mr. C. H. Morton, Mr. George Atkins.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—FUN IN A FOG.—Characters by the Vokes Family.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MIMI—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Kitty Blanchard.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Families or other subscribers leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at $1 per month.*

It is to be regretted that the evidence in the *Wawasset* disaster is being taken in a manner so unskillful and careless. The "accident" is a sample of what might happen in scores of cases on Southern rivers, where the management of steam-boats is conducted with a recklessness and ignorance of the requirements of law equal to that which prevailed on board of the ill-fated vessel. It is impossible to imagine that the *Wawasset* is the only steamer on which the bar-keeper shares her profits and his labors with the engineer, or in which the Captain and officers are alike ignorant of the terms of their certificates. The disaster on the Potomac ought to have been a test one so far as the fixing of responsibility for culpable ignorance and carelessness is concerned, and should have furnished an example in the way of punishment that might have brought about a reform in the management of steam-boats similarly employed. Unfortunately there is but a slender prospect of any such results attending the present investigation.

Judge NEILSON, of the Brooklyn City Court, has placed on record a very excellent decision in regard to suits against the local Treasury. In an action brought by a street inspector to recover a month's pay which the Controller alleged he had never earned, the two familiar process of suing for a writ of mandamus was resorted to. Judge NEILSON denied the application on the ground that "the proceeding is not appropriate for the collection of disputed claims against the city." It would be a very good thing for New-York if its judges would set up a similar rule for the protection of the tax-payers against the numerous summary proceedings which are brought in order to prevent disputed claims from being fairly tried on their merits. In fact, we should be thankful for the somewhat smaller favor of convincing Judge PRATT of the soundness of the rule laid down by the Chief City Judge of Brooklyn. The Supreme Court Judge of the sister city who is occasionally called over to help along the course of New-York business has, unfortunately, no such salutary distaste for proceedings by mandamus.

It appears that Commissioner CHARLICK has at last consented to give up his fee system of police surgeons and to return to the salary plan. The method which CHARLICK insisted upon and required to be adopted, seemed plausible at first as an economic reform, but the other members of the Police Board having at hand—as CHARLICK also had—the figures which proved it to be much more expensive than the old system, should not have allowed it to go into operation. After a vast deal of public money has been squandered to prove that CHARLICK was totally ignorant of the duties of the place to which Mayor HAVEMEYER appointed him, the Police Board has determined to divide the City into eleven districts, and appoint one surgeon to each at a fixed salary. This is a reduction of the number employed when this plan was formerly in force, and these officials may fairly earn their money. This decision of the board is in the direction of sensible reform, and it is a relief to know that CHARLICK's army of physicians will no longer be running up huge bills against the City.

The voice of the turtle-dove is heard from the *Tribune* office. The other day there was a cry from that doleful region for "a man way down." Now the note is of a gentler kind. The Scholar in Politics seems to have had a "stroke" of some sort or other. He whispers peacefully about "moonlight" and "kisses," and tells us "of the hot, delicious fever that began in Eden, and has spread its sweet contagion from ancient Asia to the frozen North!" Isn't that enough to make one's eyes water? It seems rather Swinburnian in style, and must a little perplex the few old readers of a paper "founded by HORACE GREELEY;" but our love-lorn swain does not mind that. The following passage is so very pretty that we cannot bear to condense it. We should like to have heard Mr. GREELEY's opinion upon it could he have seen it in his paper:

> "All mankind love lovers, it is said, only because they, too, have taken the part of the immortal pair. Which of us has not played that world-old, unchanging drama to its conclusion, well or ill? Which of us has not, while that fond fever lasted, risen to heights of unselfishness and a generosity unknown before? How wonderful, as though new-born, was the world to us then! How every man was a brother, who had known our pain and tasted our joy; how dreadful a thing it was to be alive; how near was God behind that life! So now if Celadon and Celia coming into view in this bright August weather engross too much of its air and sun, let us forgive them their innocent selfishness in the remembrance of the days when we too acted their divine drama, and so were better men and women than we are, and bid them Godspeed upon their way, 'thridding the sombre boscage of this wood unto the morning star.'"

If that does not satisfy the reader that the "new school" of journalism is very much superior to the old school, we are afraid he must be a very poor judge of "gush."

A new objection to the granting of subsidies by Government to steam-ship companies, has been discovered by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. At a recent meeting, the Chairman proposed a resolution antagonistic to the system, not on the ground that it is wrong in principle, or useless in its operations, but because it acts prejudicially to the interests of Liverpool, by diverting trade to other ports to which the subsidized companies run. Possibly we shall hear next that the Southampton Chamber of Commerce objects to subsidies on a similar ground, only because they divert trade to Liverpool, and in this way the interchange of compliments may pass between all the other ports in the Kingdom. The incident is, however, worthy of being noted, for the example may be catching, and we do not want to have New-Orleans, Philadelphia, Savannah, Boston, New-York, and all our other ports, set commercially at loggerheads by subsidies to special places. The only way to avoid the difficulty seems either to subsidize each port equally for steam-boat lines, or to subsidize none at all.

Prof. E. S. JOYNES, of Virginia, has done his country a substantial service by making public mention of the courtesy with which he was everywhere received during a recent journey in the North. His testimony is so positive, and his character in his State so high that the Richmond *Enquirer* is convinced there is no real enmity between the people of the two sections. It is undoubtedly true that extremists on both sides have been too generally accepted as speaking the general sentiment, and have given a coloring of rancor to relations which, in fact, have been friendly. The Press on both sides has done much to keep alive since the war, the hate and distrust which have done so much to embitter its memories. In this work the journals of the South have, perhaps, more than kept pace with those of the North. The sentiment called from the *Enquirer* by the letter of Prof. JOYNES is, therefore, a cheering sign that the obstacles to a closer communion of the sections are being slowly but surely removed. They must be wholly overcome before the nation can be thoroughly welded and its future prosperity entirely secured.

Democracy has been reduced to such extremities that if some one it has managed to squeeze into an office happens to die before his term has expired, the matter is taken as a serious misfortune by the survivors when a Republican would succeed by appointment. Three such cases having occurred in Ohio, we are not surprised to find the Cincinnati *Enquirer* in great distress, and proposing as a remedy that "candidates hereafter be required to furnish a certificate of health signed by first-class physicians, and a guarantee of life in the shape of a life insurance policy." This seems rather heartless, but if any of the few Democratic office-holders left in the land will be so inconsiderate as to give a Republican Governor a chance to fill their places by dying, it is evident the party must do something to avoid a disaster so intolerable. If, in addition to the bill of health, a satisfactory certificate of honesty and capacity is required, the party may possibly get more offices for its robust candidates of the future to keep.

THE "COMING PARTY."

The Democratic politicians in this City are trying very hard to convince their old followers that all will be well with them at the approaching elections. It must be admitted that the rank and file need every morsel of encouragement they can pick up. A great change has come over them since the days when they clapped their enemies into prison upon an order of BARNARD or CARDOZO, and held themselves responsible to no one for their conduct. If a mercantile firm made itself objectionable in any way, an injunction was served upon it, and one of TWEED's family or friends was put in as receiver. If tax-payers refused to be black-mailed, they were made to smart for it in their next assessments. They quickly perceived the advantage of "keeping in" with the authorities. The machinery of justice, the Government of the City and State, nearly the whole of the Press, were at the command of Tammany in those days. And it is not very long ago either since all this was going on, although many incidents in the strange history are already half forgotten. There never was such an organization seen in any free country before—wonderful alike in its origin, its power, its ascendency over all classes, and in its fall. Ministers of the law from the highest to the lowest, were merely its slaves. The sheriff, the policeman, the judge, all obeyed its orders. It received the revenues of the greatest City in the Union, and scorned to go through even the form of rendering any account of them. It absolutely confiscated nearly $30,000,000, and the plunder was divided, before the very eyes of the public, among leaders and followers. It subsidized the Press, silenced the Bar, and compelled many of our wealthiest citizens to pay homage to it. Are there any of our readers who happen to remember that celebrated "report" of MOSES TAYLOR, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, and other "eminent citizens," in which they solemnly declared that "the account-books of the Department are faithfully kept," and "that the financial affairs of the City, under the charge of the Controller (CONNOLLY) are administered in a correct and faithful manner"? This certificate to the perfect honesty of the Ring was brought forward at a public meeting by Mayor HALL, at the beginning of November, 1870—at the very time the thieves were plundering the City most remorselessly, and after not less than $20,000,000 had been fraudulently abstracted from the City Treasury. We have never heard that Mr. J. J. ASTOR, MOSES TAYLOR, Mr. EDWARD SCHELL, and E. D. BROWN, have expressed regret at the part they played, or condescended to offer any explanation to a deluded public. The "Report" of these gentlemen lost us the election in 1870, and inflicted another year of Tweed rule upon the City. Had New-York been left to the tender mercies of its "wealthy citizens," it would have remained until to-day under the feet of the Tweeds, Sweenys, and Connollys, and there would have been no security whatever for personal liberty and property.

It seems ten years ago since these events in local history were taking place. In reality it is but three years, and we see some of the actors in the drama still hovering on the outskirts of public life. The leaders keep in the background; some are dead, some are fugitives, some would run away if they could only collect their property together. TWEED's garden on Fifth-avenue is overgrown with weeds, and his fountain is choked with dirt and stones. SWEENY is burrowing in the dark, like a mole, and comes to the surface occasionally only to beat a hasty retreat. HALL is said to be practicing law—a curious occupation after such a career. He showed us how great is his respect for law during the time he was Mayor. We hear from him occasionally, when OLIVER CHARLICK brings a fresh batch of three or four hundred preposterous libel suits against us. But we have *not* yet heard about that "action of ejectment" which HALL himself was going to bring against us, or was it the City that meant to do it? Anyway, HALL suggested it, and HALL has disappointed us. As for the vast horde of retainers who backed up the power of these men, some of them keep "gin-mills," some work on the roads as laborers, some have broken their necks, some are in jail—the bourne which, we hope, many more of them will reach before they die. Yet, as we have said, the leaders have never abandoned the hope of seeing their infamous faction restored to power, even if they do not secure the great prizes for themselves. Sheriff BRENNAN—he has been Sheriff through all the vicissitudes of the last three years, lucky man!—positively assures us that Tammany means to win this year. The *World*, Tammany's old ally, announces that the story of internal warfare in Tammany is a "mere *canard*"—something, we suppose, like that *World* interview with Prince BISMARCK, which the official paper of the German Empire stigmatizes as "a disgusting invention." Mr. KELLY is to come back next week and call order out of chaos. Somebody is always coming back to put Tammany on its legs again. The "party" must be "harmonized." There must be no more divisions. And as for *canards*, the manufacture of them must be reserved for the versatile foreign correspondents of the *World*, who are said to write their letters at a table in a "free-lunch" basement here in New-York. The plan is convenient, simple, and inexpensive.

It is out of such materials as these that the Democrats of the period propose to construct a new party. If there are any Democrats in the City who take a higher view of the necessities of the hour, we are never permitted to hear from them. They have no journal through which they can speak; the organ of Tammany and Greeleyism is no channel for the expression of their views, is not even seen by the respectable Democrats of the City. The talking and wire-pulling is, therefore, all done by the "blatherskites." We cannot doubt that Democrats of the old school recognize plainly enough the fatuity of the proposal to restore Tammany to power. The people may seem to have forgotten the history of that faction, but they remember quite enough of it to lead them to vote against it, whenever it offers itself for office. When the party of the future is formed, it certainly will not build upon the Tammany foundations. It may include in it the Democrats of that school which, with all its errors, invariably regarded public robbery as a great crime; would neither take part in it nor extenuate it; and was not afraid to remain true to its belief and principles. But it will reject the Tweeds who stole money, the Halls who justified and apologized for the robbery, and the whole gang of conspirators who were alike insensible to private honor and to public duty.

THE SOCIAL PROBLEM OF THE AGE.

The future can hardly be regarded without apprehension in any country in which there is a rapid increase of the class which earns wages without accumulating capital, and which tills the ground without owning a single foot of it. We are sufficiently far off from the time when the growth of a "proletariat" will be a serious social peril in this country, to be able to contemplate the conditions of its existence in Europe without sharing the apprehensions which it excites there. The remedies proposed by political thinkers for the steady descent toward pauperism of masses of the working population of older countries are, nevertheless, not without practical interest, even in this Union, where wages bear a higher proportion to the price of necessaries, than they do anywhere else in the world. As DEFOE remarked long ago, "Good husbandry is no English virtue," and the progressive and energetic type of Anglo-Saxon character which has been developed on this continent is even more decidedly associated with habits of reckless expenditure than is the case with the parent stem. It will be many generations before the contest for existence becomes so keen here as it is in Great Britain, but if we would avoid the dangers which accompany the growth of crowded centres of population, we must strive to avert the indefinite increase of the class which has nothing to lose from social convulsions, and every temptation to hazard a change, no matter by what means it is brought about.

The millions of land-owners in the United States afford an apparently impregnable barrier against the subversive tendency of any possible "proletariat." But when American manufactures enter on that career of greatly-accelerated progress which awaits them in the near future, the problems which attend the rapid growth of a class which spends wages as fast as they are earned, will become somewhat better defined. Here are some of the general facts which recent investigators of the subject have discovered in England. The aggregate income of 5,000,000 families employed in all branches of manual labor is about $1,500,000,000. A recent writer on the subject puts down $450,000,000 of the above as "wasted in excessive drink and tobacco, in buying at small retail instead of wholesale stores, in unskillful or careless marketing, housekeeping, and cooking, and in the mulcts of trades-unions." It is hardly just, even in an economical sense, to set down the fees paid to trades-unions among the items of strictly unproductive and wasteful expenditures. With this qualification, however, the enumeration has a suggestiveness not at all confined to England. A similar remark applies to the practical advice appended to the statement "save this $450,000,000 a year, or thirty per cent. of your incomes, and every social problem that now harasses you and gravels the statesman and philanthropist alike would, *ipso facto*, be solved or placed in the way of a certain solution." How enormous a social advance a compliance with this presupposes may be inferred from the fact that, at the end of 1872, the total amount of deposits in all the savings banks of England was but $280,000,000. It will also help to mark the vast difference between the circumstances of the wages-receiving class of the two countries to note that, about the same time, the savings banks of New-York and New-England held $600,000,000 on deposit. That is to say, according to the ratio of population, the savings banks deposits of the most populous section of this Union were six times as much per head as those of England.

The two great fields for the investment of capital in England are the public funds and railroads. It appears that $4,000,000,000 of the national debt of Great Britain is held by 270,000 people, and that only 130,000 of these are holders of amounts under $1,500. That the laboring class has no direct interest in the public funds as an investment is very clearly manifest from these figures. Again, it is estimated that $2,750,000,000 have been expended on the construction of English railroads, and that of the stock which represents this expenditure "very few millions belong, directly or indirectly, to the working classes of England, by the sweat of whose brow the railways were made." The process of transforming the man whom a week's sickness reduces to the level of a pauper, into the possessor of a small amount of capital must necessarily be a slow one, and when the influence has to extend to several millions of cases its origination must necessarily be a matter of considerable difficulty. But that the remedy lies in this direction, aided of course by education and other elevating influences, needs no demonstration. Hence it is that co-operative agencies for securing safe and profitable investments for the savings of the people are attracting more and more attention in England—a movement in which it may be remarked the element of a reasonably high rate of interest is regarded with more solicitude than heretofore.

SOUTHERN STATE DEBTS.

Our Washington correspondent intimates that an effort will be made in the next Congress to procure the assumption of Southern State debts by the General Government, and that Northern support has already been secured for such a measure. We presume that the Southern States that took part in the rebellion are here referred to, for the credit of Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland, and Missouri needs no such bolstering. The debts of the rebellious States, according to official estimates in 1870, then amounted to about $150,000,000, but they have increased since that time. We refer now to the State debts exclusively, and it is difficult to state their precise amount, since some of them are now undergoing adjustment. The proposition, therefore, is, in effect, to add a sum variously estimated at from $150,000,000 to $175,000,000, to the Federal debt, unless, indeed, creditors are to be invited to accept less than the face of their debt in consideration of the first-class security they are to get; but, as the movement is presumably made by them or in their interest, that consideration is not likely to be very prominent.

When this matter was informally talked over last Winter, some of the friends of the proposition thought that as it might be unpalatable in States that were asked to assume burdens not of their own making, it would be well to sugar-coat it by assuming the entire indebtedness of all the States, which in 1870 amounted to $350,000,000, and then nobody could complain. But it is evident that such a proposition would have more apparent than real fairness. Many of the States "have paid as they went," and have but trifling indebtedness; others, like the great Commonwealths of New-York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio, &c., have debts which are comparatively trifling burdens upon their resources and people, and which will be ultimately entirely paid off. This class of States have acted with foresight and economy; have pretty generally got their money's worth for all the debts that they have contracted; and even if there were no other objection to the plan, it could hardly be considered just to them to load them with burdens for which they have received no benefit.

Before any such "pooling" plan were adopted, it would be well to know how future State indebtedness is to be managed. States cannot be prohibited from contracting debts, and is Uncle Sam to wipe the sponge over them only this once, or as frequently as anybody may have anything to gain by it? If the latter, how much prudence is likely to be observed in the contraction of State debts, and what is to be the limit of Government responsibility? People tired of carrying local burdens might think that while amiable Uncle Sam was strapping such a queer burden upon his back, he might as well add city, township, and all other forms of indebtedness, for in some people's eyes there is no limit to his carrying capacities. This, together with the State indebtedness, only amounted to the trifle of about $865,000,000 in 1870, and perhaps does not exceed $1,000,000,000 now. The people who think that a national debt is a national blessing would hail this addition to our burden with thankfulness; but then it would require the neat little sum of $50,000,000 annually to meet the interest at five per cent., which would swallow up the Sinking Fund about twice over.

Assuming, however, that the sole object is the assumption of the debts of the lately rebellious States, we can easily imagine the line of argument that is likely to be used in its favor. That these States are staggering under great burdens for which they have received very inadequate benefits, is clear enough. It is equally manifest that, since immigration shuns tax-burdened communities, until the finances of these States are in better order, they cannot compete with their prosperous Western neighbors. It is hardly possible to doubt that as a "peace offering" the lifting of their burdens from the "erring sisters" would be very effective. The question, baldly stated, seems to be, Is the United States prepared to give $150,000,000 to the Southern States, and, if so, is this the proper way and time to do it? What will be the effect in the future of any such precedent, and where, if the practice is once begun, is it to stop? How will our credit abroad be influenced by it? Finally, it is to be considered whether, difficult as the present financial condition of the Southern States is, the remedy had not better be left to the slow but certain influence of time, and the invincible courage and perseverance of Americans, rather than begin a policy which, while it might please the holders of Southern securities, would be contrary to all precedent, and would inevitably prove mischievous in the future. If alms must be bestowed, had they not better take the shape of a direct gift than of a dangerous precedent?

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

If the report be well founded that Germany is intriguing with the Government of Mexico, in the hope of acquiring territory in Lower California, it is not too soon to direct public attention in the United States to the subject. The fervid desire of the new German Empire to obtain a footing in the Pacific has been shown in various ways. Now it comes to us in the shape of designs upon the Philippine islands, with the object of taking advantage of Spain's misfortunes; then we hear of German ships of war hunting about among the islands of the South Pacific for some suitable spot whereon to float the new flag; and at last we are told that the Empire is ambitious to secure Southern California.

We can appreciate the desire of the Berlin authorities to build up commerce, and to secure influence in various parts of the world; moreover, it would be very sad if, with all the anxiety to have a navy which has excited Prince BISMARCK and his Emperor since a period long before the capture of Kiel, there should be nothing for that navy to do. But such considerations must be laid aside in this instance. For the same influences which actuated Americans to resent the attempt to establish an empire founded on a European dynasty in Mexico, will be yet more powerful to resist the establishment of a German province in any portion of this continent. President LERDO may give up Southern California if so he will, but not to enable the German Emperor to plant his flag upon our frontier. Independently of the objections to such an arrangement which were enforced during the short career of MAXIMILIAN there are others which the changes wrought by time are bringing every day into a greater prominence. Leaving out of consideration all questions which may be charged by cavilers to sentiment or an undue pride of nationality, the people of the United States have something more material to influence them. The importance of our western coast line is ever growing. Its value is ever increasing. The Pacific trade will one day be very large. It is fast extending even now, and with the development of Australia, of the islands, and of the south-western and western shores of Asia, it will form a very considerable portion of the world's commerce. With railroad facilities across the continent, the necessity for controlling that commerce cannot well be overestimated. The establishment of a European power and rival would limit, and it possibly might overshadow, that control. Thus a vast source of wealth to the Republic would be lost to us, merchants on the western seaboard would have a dangerous competition brought to their doors, our ports on that seaboard would be limited and contracted, and the manufacturers of the Eastern States, as well as producers throughout the country, would have to share the new market for their productions with a foreign people, resting on the very threshold of our western domain.

The plea put forward by the German Government for the acquisition of this territory is that they want it for mining purposes. Well, Americans can work the mines as well as they. But that is not the real motive of their ambition. Germany wants trade more than mines; an influence on the ocean more than one in the interior of the earth. Whether or not her hopes are ever to be realized has nothing to do with it; but when we find her seeking to attain her object at what looks very much like our expense, the whole aspect of the question changes, and we become very much interested in the proceedings. The planting of the German flag on this continent would be fraught with many dangers, some of them, too, of a much more serious character than those we have merely as yet indicated; but these dangers will readily be perceived when the subject comes to receive the attention that it demands. No European ruler must be permitted again to extend his sovereignty to American soil, either by diplomacy, intrigue, or war. If he is for a moment induced, by ambition or bad counsel, to think that he can found a foreign dynasty here, the unanimous and unmistakable action of the American people is the only means to turn him from his purpose—but it can be made effectual.

VICARIOUS PUNISHMENT.

The number of persons whose notions of morality and justice are so low that they are willing to employ almost any means, however base and unworthy, to revenge their real or fancied wrongs, seems to be increasing every day. It is only a few weeks since an account appeared of the case of a young man in Missouri, who, as it is vulgarly expressed, to "get square all around," for the refusal of a young woman to be the sharer of his joys and sorrows, and the victim of his ugly temper, went into the first farm-yard on his way homeward, and spent his wrath in twisting the necks of chickens, ducks, and geese. Still more recently we have been told of an Indiana youth who was caught in the act of torturing the dog of his employer, because the dog of a former employer had bitten him. To be sure, it might be said in extenuation of this ingenious person's offense, that fear of hydrophobia had made him eccentric; but no such excuse could be offered for one LANDON, a tailor of New Burlington-street, London, who lately figured in the Sheriff's court as the defendant in an action for false imprisonment.

It appears that while out on one of his night walks he met a young woman, who, according to his own statement, "took him round the waist" as he passed a street-corner, and in a twinkling whipped a five-pound note from his pocket. On the Sunday following the theft, he paid a visit to Brighton. At the same time it so happened that a Miss HODGSON, a young woman of irreproachable character, was also a visitor there. They met by chance upon the pier, just as LANDON was trying to devise some plan by which he could either get his money back or get the worth of it in revenge; and although, as he subsequently admitted, Miss HODGSON bore no resemblance whatever to the woman who had robbed him, he promptly accused her of a previous acquaintance, and in spite of her indignant denial, and the threat that she would have him arrested, he followed her to the house where she was staying, and having secured the services of a policeman, had her seized and carried off to the station-house, without allowing her an opportunity to communicate with her friends. She was kept in a filthy cell during two nights, and was, on Tuesday morning, taken before a magistrate, by whom she was committed for trial upon the unsupported deposition of LANDON. As a result of the crowded state of the prison-van, a further indignity was inflicted, by requiring her to ride through the principal thoroughfares to the County Jail on the outside. After several days' imprisonment, she succeeded in making her condition known to her kinsmen in London, and they had her speedily released on bail. As a consequence of her treatment she became seriously ill, so seriously, indeed, that she might have died but for the unwearying attention of kind nurses in a quiet country home.

In the meantime, LANDON, notwithstanding the fact that he had been made fully aware of Miss HODGSON's respectability, did nothing to atone for the outrage; and it was only when she was finally called for trial at the Court of Sessions that the charge was withdrawn and an apology given for what he was pleased to call his "mistake." The case of Miss HODGSON was made all the more interesting, and her sympathizers vastly increased in number, by reason of the fact that her visit to Brighton had been made for the purpose of superintending the preparation of her wedding outfit. A verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for a substantial amount. It is a pity, of course, that nothing more severe than a mere money punishment could have been inflicted upon the defendant. However, he may not have seen the end of the matter in the Sheriff's court. Nothing has been said as to the course pursued by the intended bridegroom in the circumstances, and although we are strictly opposed to any rough means of vindicating honor, yet we should not be at all sorry to hear that LANDON had received the reward of his merits.

THE COBDEN CLUB.

The Cobden Club has, we believe, represented to the English Government that public libraries and other institutions in this country might be desirous of obtaining copies of the publications issued by the society. Some of these publications are very useful; all are interesting to political students.

Mr. E. M. Archibald, the British Consul at this port, has been requested to ascertain if there are any libraries or public institutions in this district which desire to receive a set of the Cobden Club publications. They would, of course, be supplied without charge to the institution.

Applications should be addressed to Mr. Archibald, who will at once attend to them.

THE EXCURSION TO-MORROW.

DISTRIBUTION OF TICKETS YESTERDAY—PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS.

To-morrow the tenth of THE TIMES free excursions for children is to be given, provided the weather proves fair. Tickets were distributed yesterday afternoon by Capt. Mount in the Seventh Ward, a large number of boys and girls having assembled in front of the police station for the purpose of receiving cards. Barefooted, hatless, and in rags, the boys came in hundreds, while the girls were in scarcely better condition. They received the tickets with shouts of joy, and then rushed to their homes, gleeful and happy. Judging from the scene witnessed at the station-house, an immense gathering of children will be present to-morrow morning.

The barge will first proceed up the North River and receive the children of the Twenty-ninth-street Wayside Industrial School, and then pass round the City front to a convenient wharf for the Seventh Ward children, who will march at 8:30 o'clock from the station-house. A large escort of police has been ordered by the Commissioners. The customary bill of fare will be furnished in generous quantities, and the programme will be the same as on previous excursions. The picnic is given in the name of the bank clerks, who have sent in an additional subscription of $89 65, making the whole amount of their contribution to the Fund $749 55.

The following additional contributions to the Children's Excursion Fund were received yesterday, and are duly acknowledged:

New-York bank clerks	$89 55
Proceeds of fair held by children of the guests at the "Seminary," Morristown, N. J.	80 65
From guests at S. S. Mumford's hotel, Catskill Mountains	65 25
E. W.	5 00
Marx	5 00
Sarah	5 00
Lizzie	5 00
Anna	5 00
B	5 00
A grateful parent	2 00
Total	$267 45
Previously recorded	9,447 73
Aggregate of Fund	$9,715 18
Amount expended	5,979 40
Balance in hand	$3,735 78

NORTH CAROLINA STATE CREDIT.

Referring to the late election on the constitutional amendments in North Carolina, and especially that relating to the State debt, the Newbern *Times* of the 16th inst. remarks: "THE NEW-YORK TIMES says, 'If North Carolina has struck from her constitution the clause which renders the payment of her debt imperative, she has aimed a blow at public confidence, even if repudiation is not intended.' North Carolina has probably done this, and we must now take the consequences in a reduced credit abroad and a suspicious uncertainty at home. The experiment, as we warned the people, was a dangerous one, and it now becomes us to act squarely and show that we do not intend to repudiate honest debts if we would merit any confidence with capitalists. We consider that the passage of the amendment referred to, is a death blow to internal improvements for the present."

MR. POMEROY'S $7,000.

The Kansas papers are still discussing the ownership of $7,000, handed over to Mr. York by Senator Pomeroy. The latter's view of the question is thus presented by the Lawrence *Tribune*: "Here is the situation from Mr. Pomeroy's stand-point, and according to his evidence: He gave the money to York to give to Page. So Pomeroy and York have sworn. Page was to start a national bank with it. Mr. York appropriated the money in an entirely different way. He neither sympathized with Pomeroy's generosity nor Page's business project. The disposition he made of it is well known. Time passed on. Page does not get the money when he wanted it and expected it. He had to sue for it. For reasons best known to himself, it was withdrawn. Now, mark. Pomeroy did not give the money to Page. It was a loan, according to the testimony of Pomeroy and Page. If Page had prosecuted the suit and got the money he would have owed Pomeroy for it. In short, it was Pomeroy's money. And it is Pomeroy's money. York doesn't claim it. Page doesn't want it. We should like to understand why Pomeroy cannot get it if he tries for it. We predict that he will apply for it, and get it. We do not enter into the merits of the controversy between Pomeroy and York. All we say is, that all the evidence there is makes it Pomeroy's money, and we have heard of no evidence to the contrary."

THE RAILROADS AND THE STATE.

LARGE MEETING OF FARMERS IN ILLINOIS—SPEECHES OF GOV. BEVERIDGE AND EX-GOV. PALMER.

A harvest-home picnic, in which about 3,000 persons, chiefly farmers, their wives, and children, took part, was held on Thursday last, at Clinton, Ill. The assembly was addressed at length by Gov. Beveridge, ex-Gov. Palmer, and Gen. Black, who represent widely different shades of political opinion, and who all spoke on the same subject—railway reform. Ex-Gov. Palmer made a plea for the railroad section of the State Constitution and the legislation based thereon, and then, after denying that the charters and the common law present a barrier against the enforcement of the statutory provisions made for preventing unreasonable charges and discriminations, strove to impress upon his hearers the futility of merely passing laws, leaving them to self-enforcement. Gov. Beveridge, after describing the marvellous progress of Illinois during the past thirty years, said: "What genius transferred forest to field and field to forest? What mighty power created these cities? What potent agencies built up this grand, magnificent State? Much is due to the industry and economy, the spirit and enterprise of the people. Much is due to the salubrity of the climate. Much is due to geographical position. Much is due to the unsurpassed fertility of the soil. Much is due to the prairie, easy of tillage, one vast tillage, one vast fallow ground of God's own clearing, free of tree, stump, root, and stone. Much is due to the inventive genius of the age in furnishing new and improved implements of husbandry. Much is due to lake and river commerce. Much is due to the lines of railway running in all directions across the State, furnishing facilities for travel and exchange. Perhaps to no one agency is more due than to railways. In the working out such grand results I do not give this importance to railways as any excuse or apology for wasteful expenditures, for corrupt management, for unjust discriminations, for extortionate rates of tariff, or for the imposition of heavy burdens upon the people. The greatest power, rightfully used, is the greatest blessing; wrongfully and oppressively used, it is the greatest curse. I am ready to stand by and defend and commend railway corporations when in the right; and I am just as ready to stand by and condemn, and resist to the bitter end, when in the wrong. I hold them as our fathers held the rest of mankind: 'Enemies in war; in peace, friends.' I would hold them to the strictest accountability. I would make them subserve the interests of the people, 'in whom they live and move and have their being.' I would make them instruments for the further and fuller development of the unlimited resources of the State. I would make them bring to their owners and to the people wealth, power, home comforts, and a higher civilization. I would not have them petty and independent sovereignties within the State, exempt from taxation and subject to no authority. I would hold them amenable to public opinion. I would subject them to legislative control, and have their property taxed as well as all other property is taxed—at its fair cash value. Railway corporations are not entitled to higher consideration than natural persons. We want railways, and will have them. We want them protected and supported. We want their owners to receive a fair remuneration for labor done and capital invested; but beyond this, we do want and demand that railways shall be operated for the public good; that their management shall be economical, their administration pure and without corruption; that their charges shall be reasonable and not extortionate, and their discriminations shall not be unjust. Railway men may say, if people don't like railways they need not use them. This is idle, silly talk. The people can exist without railways, but railways cannot exist without the people. The owners are interested in securing returns for their capital. They ought to be satisfied with a fair and reasonable compensation. Anything more is extortion. Extortion depresses trade, cripples the industries of the country, and thereby lessens traffic. The true interest is, by low rates, by reasonable facilities for business, and by a spirit of accommodation, to encourage commerce, manufactures, production, and travel, and thereby secure and maintain the good-will and patronage of the people living along the lines. No railway can afford to run for any length of time through a country where the people are inimical to its prosperity. Such a railroad had better make its peace with the people while its day of probation lasts. Whatever evils come from a state of enmity on one side are divided among the many, on the other are centered in one great interest. Some in their zeal have foolishly advised tearing up the track. I deprecate violence. I cannot, as a citizen or chief Executive of the State, countenance it. I must counsel against it, and, if need be, with all the power of the State resist it. I commend the people for their patience, coolness, and prudence manifested during the agitation of this question. I have an abiding faith in the good sense and sound judgment of the people. Men for a time may be flushed by prejudice and swayed by passion, but the candid, deliberate, intelligent judgment of mankind, 'tis very near Bible truth; 'tis the voice of God speaking through the human conscience. True reform comes not by violence; it comes by an intelligent public discussion; it comes by the agitation of the questions involved; it comes by a deep and earnest searching after the truth. To-day the people and railway men are giving this great question of transportation more serious thought than ever before, and the problem will be worked out. It will be solved, if need be, through legislative and judicial formulas. If it is found, as claimed, that corporations are beyond the reach of the people, resting under the sanctity of constitutions, then the power that makes constitutions will unmake constitutions and charters. For, if there is one thing resolved upon by the American people it is that these vast corporations, created for the public good, like natural persons, shall be subjected to legislative control and constitutional laws."

HON. WM. M. MEREDITH.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* furnishes the following sketch of the life of Hon. William M. Meredith, President of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, whose death was announced on Monday: "Mr. Meredith was born in Philadelphia June 8, 1799, and after graduating at the University of Pennsylvania, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar Dec. 16, 1817. While patiently awaiting practice, he entered into political life, and became successively a member of the Common and of the Select Councils of the old city, and also of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1837–38, and about that time began to exhibit signs of the surpassing ability which he afterward displayed. In this convention Mr. Meredith spoke and voted in favor of the granting of the elective franchise to the colored race. His merits as a sound lawyer and as an able advocate were not recognized for some time, but the skillful management of one of the suits brought by the Schuylkill Navigation Company at once gave him a large and lucrative practice, which he retained during his active professional life. He was noted for dwelling on the strong points of his cases and impressing them upon both judge and jury with irresistible vigor, displaying by turns, wit, humor, cutting sarcasm, and affecting pathos. In 1844 he was principal counsel for St. Augustine and St. Michael's Churches in the suit brought against Philadelphia County for damages arising from the destruction of those edifices by mobs during the riots of that year. He was Secretary of the Treasury under Zachary Taylor, and retired from the Cabinet on the death of the President, serving from March 7, 1849, to July 20, 1850. In 1851 he was candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court on the Whig ticket, but was defeated. He was Attorney of the State of Pennsylvania under Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, serving for two terms from January, 1861, to January, 1867. He entirely reorganized the office, and introduced system where formerly disorder prevailed. In 1869–70 he was counsel for the contestant in the well-known election case of Tyndale against Fox. In 1872 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention, and with unanimous consent was chosen President of that body. In this position his high character, as well as his knowledge of parliamentary law, made him respected and obeyed. He was punctilious to the last degree, and in the chair and on the floor he treated every one with old-time courtesy, demanding the same conduct in return. He seldom joined in the debates, but when he did so it was to elucidate some question tangled up through much discussion. His logical mind and excellent memory enabled him to seize upon the salient points at issue, which he presented in brief, clear, vigorous sentences that frequently won the day as against volumes of labored argument."

REDUCED VALUATION OF IOWA.

The Des Moines *Register* says that the State Auditor of Iowa has completed the computation of the valuation of property in the several counties, as equalized by the State Board. The entire valuation reported by the county auditors, (exclusive of that of railroads,) was $337,246,197. To this the board added $8,247,395 in the process of equalization, making an aggregate of $345,493,592. In 1871, the auditors reported $333,867,229, or $3,378,968 less than in 1873. The State Board added $14,775,499, making, in all, $348,642,728. Hence, the aggregate valuation of property exclusive of railroads (which were not valued for taxation in 1871,) the present year is less, by $3,149,136 than it was in 1871. The following figures show the amount of the State tax levies for the last three years:

In 1871, (including amount collected from taxes on railroads,) 2 mills	$731,516 09
In 1872, 2½ mills	915,190 51
In 1873, 2 mills	728,513 18

Of these several amounts the railroads were taxed:

In 1871	$34,230 63
In 1872	46,899 15
In 1873	37,835 98

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE BLACK CROOK" AT NIBLO'S.

The reopening of Niblo's Theatre for the season, and the reproduction of "The Black Crook," brought together, last evening, an exceedingly large and decidedly representative audience. The performance was not entered upon until 8:30, and at the hour we write—1 o'clock in the morning—it has not terminated. Were the theme a novel one it would be manifestly impossible, under the circumstances, to deal with it fairly. Last night's work was rather a rehearsal than an exposition; and had perfect smoothness even marked the showing of the varied elements of the spectacle, a review omitting a report *de visu et auditu* of many interesting, if tardy incidents would hardly be satisfactory. It is possible, however, thanks to the familiarity of most readers with the story of "The Black Crook," and the kind of illustrations accompanying it, not to leave the entertainment wholly unsung; while a discussion as to the morality of a spectacle which has been given many hundred times, and has been handled in respect of its influence almost as often, is no more needed than a recital of its story. The salient points of the evening, as far as disclosed, will, therefore, answer for the present. "The Black Crook" commences with the well-known prologue, and the slender thread used as links for the gorgeous tableaux and pageant is unwound, until the final discomfiture of *Herzog* is accomplished, after the well-remembered fashion. In the refreshed spectacle, last night, several passages awakened lively demonstrations of delight. It would be justice to Mr. Voegtlin to name a dozen pictures from his brush as felicitous in conception and execution, but some proved naturally more effective than others, and the incantation scene in act the first, which required but a little more of the mystery of darkness to be highly impressive, bore off the honors. The grotto of *Stalacta* and the illuminated Golden Terrace were adjudged of approaching importance; but when we mention that every foot of canvas in "The Black Crook" is new, and creditable to the artist, we can avoid particularizing. The dancing is to be referred to with equal brevity. The Ballet of Nations, in which the very characteristic steps of the Kiralfy Family are witnessed, and wherein, too, is beheld a wealth of rich and beautiful costumes, was selected as deserving of special tokens of admiration; and that portion of the pageantry can certainly be set down as uncommonly brilliant and picturesque. Mlle. Adèle Boni and Mlle. Emilia Gavassi, the *premières danseuses*, who take part, with the Kiralfys, in the *divertissements*, are graceful and skilled young persons, but in no way mistresses of their art. The marked success of the entertainment was really reserved for the performances which are part of what might be termed the variety-act of the play. The loud applause bestowed upon the Ballet of Nations arose once more, after a chorus of boy-sopranos had sung a madrigal; was heard again, more unanimous and prolonged than before, after M. Felix Regamey, who can be described as a "lightning caricaturist," sketched with marvelous celerity and considerable fidelity *charges* of Mayor Havemeyer and President Grant; and was renewed during the labors of Mr. E. D. Davies, whose attainments as a ventriloquist have already been mentioned as altogether exceptional. Nor should we omit to notice a series of acts on the trapeze by the Verday Sisters, two tiny gymnasts whose feats were quite as daring and exacting as those of their oldest rivals, and, of course, rather more than less appreciated. A splendid "Amazons March" terminated this act, attractive enough, it must be acknowledged, to secure another long "run" for the piece. The succeeding and closing portion of "The Black Crook"—which embraces Mr. Matt Morgan's allegorical pictures respectively designated by the bills by the titles of "Wine," "Wealth," "Women," "Power," "Fortune in War," and "Immortality"—we shall endeavor to enjoy and to speak of hereafter. It only remains, then, to mention the acting, the music, and some of the minor features of the representation. In "The Black Crook" as it is, Mr. E. K. Collier appears as *Rudolphe*, Mr. J. W. Brutone as *Puffengruntz*, Mr. C. H. Morton as *Herzog*, (his original character,) Mr. George Atkins as *Greppo*, (also his original personage—a poor thing, but his own)—Miss Pauline Markham as *Stalacta*, Miss Lizzie Kelsey as *Amina*, Miss Bessie Sudlow as *Carline* and Mrs. Wright as *Dame Barbara*. None of these performers have claims to an introduction, and the least competent of them can be credited with giving full value to the eloquent language of the dramatist. The music in "The Black Crook" has been chosen by Mr. Connelly expressly for the revival of the work now consummated; and it is generally appropriate and pleasing; though the gentleman might have spared the few bars of one of Beethoven's most exquisite scherzos from association with opera bouffe airs and tunes more questionable still. We may add that, while we are not aware that Mr. Connelly is responsible for the vocal as well as the instrumental score of "The Black Crook," Miss Sudlow's share of the business of the first act might be reduced with advantage. As implied above, the stage-attire of "The Black Crook" is most sumptuous. A dozen rehearsals will render the whole representation symmetrical; and when we record the fact that in spite of the protracted recital of yesterday, the whole audience, almost, tarried to the last, it is not necessary to express a lengthened opinion as to the future prosperity of Niblo's, with its latest entertainment.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

"A Midsummer Night's Dream" will be represented at the Grand Opera-house this evening. The distribution and the announcements concerning the setting of the work are most promising.

PERSONAL.

Among the passengers at this port by the Egypt yesterday, were Mr. T. C. King and Mr. Espinosa, of the company of the new Lyceum Theatre; Mr. Mark Smith and Mr. Emmet.

RECLAIMED LAND.

The San Francisco *Alta* gives the results of an interesting experiment as follows: "Very favorable reports are given of the condition of Sherman Island, which is now at last entirely dry, except as the water is let in. The dyke is from thirty to sixty feet wide, and its top is from three to four feet above the level of the flood of 1862—the highest of which we have a record. The length is thirty miles, and its total cost has been $350,000, nearly $12,000 per mile, or $25 for each of 13,760 acres in the island. When the reclamation was commenced, the land was worth not more than $5 per acre, and the owners found great difficulty in obtaining the means for doing the work. Much of it was done under serious disadvantages, and with far more expense than would have been necessary if the contract could have been given out as a whole, with abundant security, for cash payment immediately after completion. Notwithstanding many unfavorable circumstances, the enterprise is a decided pecuniary success, and Sherman Island promises to become one of the most productive and desirable agricultural districts of the State. Situated at the junction of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, sixteen miles east of Benicia, it has the benefit of the breezes which pour through the great wind gap at Carquinez Strait. This year 7,200 acres have been cultivated in grain, 500 in beans, 400 in potatoes, and 150 in alfalfa, and next year considerable additions will be made to the cultivated area. The crops are large, and there can be no lack of moisture."

RAILROAD DETENTIONS.

An engine and six freight-cars on the New-York Central Railroad ran off the track two miles east of Jordon Saturday morning early. The engine tipped over on the north track, making a bad wreck to clear. The night express, due at Albany at 5:35 Saturday morning, was omitted east of Syracuse, and the Cincinnati express, due at 9:45 A. M., made up at Syracuse. The tracks were partially cleared to allow the New-York express, the special New-York express, and the special day express to go through. Then they had to block the south track again to get the engine righted, detaining the way express, due at Albany 8:45 P. M. No one was hurt. The day express left Little Falls yesterday, only two hours and sixteen minutes late.

ATTEMPT TO THROW OFF A TRAIN.

An attempt to throw a passenger-train from the track in Kansas is thus described by the Leavenworth *Commercial* of the 15th inst.: "As the Kansas Pacific freight-train was coming east on Wednesday, the engineer, when within about thirteen miles of Lawrence, discovered something on the track, but coming down grade with a heavy freight-train, he was unable to stop, and ran into the obstruction, which proved to be two heavy green oak ties and a bar of railroad iron lying across the track. Singular to state, the pilot picked up one of the ties and threw it under or into the wheel in such a manner as to raise one side of the engine up with the tie under it, the other side keeping the track, and in this way they ran along until stopped. The tie was then got out, and no damage done except the delay of time. There seems not the slightest doubt that it was intended for the passenger-train, but the parties had miscalculated the time."

THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

NOMINATION OF S. S. COX BY THE GERMAN DEMOCRATS—HE ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION.

Delegates representing the German American Independent Democratic Association held a convention last evening at No. 433 East Fourteenth-street, for the purpose of nominating Hon. S. S. Cox for candidate from the Sixth Congressional District to the Forty-fourth Congress.

There were present from the Twenty-first Ward fourteen delegates; Eighteenth Ward, thirteen delegates; Thirteenth Ward, thirteen delegates. Dr. August Frech opened the convention, informing the delegates that they should bear in mind that they had assembled to nominate a man who is known to have been a Democrat since first he took an active part in politics, and recommended the name of Hon. S. S. Cox.

On motion of Mr. Henry Heroy, ex-Alderman Raddy was elected Chairman of the Convention. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In our opinion the principles of self-government, as established by Washington, Jefferson, and Monroe, form an essential part of our country's Constitution; whereas, we firmly believe that the Democratic Party has passed through the ordeals with the patriotic and unflinching fidelity to the doctrines of human liberty and public welfare; whereas, Hon. S. S. Cox has been, through his long political career, an untiring advocate of Democratic principles; whereas, his record as a member of Congress is spotless, his ability of the highest order, his principles of the purest cast; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, independent Democratic German citizens of the Sixth Congressional District, nominate S. S. Cox as our candidate for the Forty-fourth Congress, and further

Resolved, That a committee of two from each ward be appointed to inform him of his nomination.

The meeting then adjourned, and the committee, accompanied by the members of the convention, proceeded to the residence of Mr. Cox to inform him of his nomination.

Mr. Cox, after receiving the committee, made the following speech:

GENTLEMEN: Your association represents in part the Democracy of the Sixth Congressional District. In the bungling fraud of the Legislature of 1872, redistricting this State, in order to leave out of Congress Mr. Brooks and myself, the very name of the Sixth District, I represented, was transferred to the east side. We are happy that it was not in the power of the "reformers" to transfer at pleasure all the people and their houses. They managed to legislate me out, but they could not abolish numeration. The Sixth, therefore, remains and belongs to you. The Democracy of the State last year undertook by my nomination "at large" to return me to Congress. They failed. You desire to repair that failure; and as you voted for me then, I am asked to give you a more promising chance. Thanking you for the old confidence, I thank you for this new expression. What a singular history is connected with this gerrymander. It proves that no fraud, even when in the guise of law, thrives or lasts. The last Legislature of New-York became ashamed of their previous partisan redistricting. They repealed the former law, the member "at large" with it, and again districted, giving the City seven instead of six members. But this repeal and extra member has no effect till 1874. Why I went under last year, at large, I will not now inquire. We thought in the Summer it was all serene; but as the little girl said of the fish, "it unbit, and dived." [Laughter.] I have acted with another organization of the Democracy in the City, in so far as I have acted at all. But this does not prevent me from generously recognizing the action of such independent men as yourselves. I trust we shall all be together henceforth. Especially am I proud that you, as "independent Germans," have thus honored me. Although it is said that "God never made an independent man," yet in many salutary ways politics may be made independent—independent of frauds, jobs, corruptions, and cliques. The honest German means this. While as Democrats and as partisans we do depend on each other, we do not depend on our opponents for our morals or for rules of life in dress, drink, or food—on laws made by bigots and doctrinaires. In government we would be Democrats; and having learned lessons of local and personal freedom, wherever the strong and manly German tongue is taught, as independent citizens we would select our servants and tone our government by something better than the loose, unthrifty, and corrupt practices of those in power.

For what you have been pleased to say of me in your resolutions, I am profoundly grateful. I have often been nominated for this office, and I have not stained it. If it be no longer the honor it once was, it is from no reproach which my word or vote has cast, and the honor from your hands is untarnished. As such I receive and appreciate it. You know our situation as Democrats in this Metropolis. I desire, in common with all my party, a thorough and compact union of the best men for the general welfare. From expressions everywhere received from the Sixth District I believe that your brethren of other organizations will give me, as you have, their confidence for this federal post. In that event the nomination will not only be the harbinger of a hearty union, but an assurance of success, which should be the aim of all true "Independent Democrats."

CAMP AT CAPE MAY.

The week's encampment of the Second Brigade, N. G. S. N. J., at Cape May, commenced yesterday, the stormy weather not having had the effect, as it was expected, of dampening the ardor of the troops. Since Gov. Parker issued the order for the encampment, in July last, no other topic of conversation has been deemed worthy a moment's notice among the rank and file of the Second, and each regiment composing the brigade has for weeks past been straining every nerve to outdo its competitors. And while the different regiments have been completing their arrangements, equal exertions have been put forth at Cape May to render the affair a success. A two-story frame building has been erected there for the accommodation of the officers, and everything will be done in handsome style. The final meeting of the officers of the brigade was held at Trenton, Friday last, when all the preliminaries were arranged. Gov. Parker and a number of officers have been at Cape May for several days past, completing the details at that point. It was expected that Col. Drake, of the Third Regiment, and senior Colonel of the brigade, would be in command, but that officer having preferred charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman against Gen. De Hart, growing out of the late imbroglio at Camden, Gen. Mott deemed it best that the command should be placed in other hands until the matter is settled, and so Gov. Parker assigned Brevet Major Gen. Wm. J. Sewell to the command during the encampment. The brigade is composed as follows: Third Regiment, Col. J. M. Drake; Sixth Regiment, Col. W. J. Sewell; Seventh Regiment, A. W. Angel; Fourth Battery, Major Dubois; Battery B, Capt. Cramer; Cavalry Company H, Capt. Engel; Cavalry Co. B, Capt. Rownler. The Third is accompanied by the Governor's Island Band, the Seventh by McClurg's Philadelphia Band, and the Fourth by the Vineland Band. The Third Regiment took the train yesterday at Elizabeth, and the Seventh at Trenton; the Fourth and Sixth embarked at Camden and points along the route convenient to the companies forming the organizations. The trains conveying the troops arrived shortly after 2 o'clock, but beyond the necessary parade in marching to the camp nothing was done, owing to the storm. Gen. Mott, commanding the State Militia, will review the brigade on Wednesday, and Gov. Parker will also review it on Friday. The encampment will break up Saturday morning.

EXECUTIONS IN MARYLAND.

Two condemned colored men are to be executed in Maryland on Friday next, Aug. 22, the one in Baltimore and the other at Towsontown. The Baltimore *Sun* says: "Efforts have been made to secure a commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life in the case of West, who killed his paramour, Anna Gibson, with a hatchet, but it is understood the Governor will not interfere. West has never been told of the efforts in his behalf. He is very stupid and sluggish in mind, and, it is thought, does not realize his position, though he has an extreme horror of death, especially of death by the rope. Palmer, at Towsontown, who is to be hanged for an outrage upon a white girl, is reported to have fully made up his mind to die on the scaffold on the 22d inst., and to have prepared himself for death through religious instruction. Both men are under the advice of priests and of the Catholic Church. Palmer is cheerful, enjoys a good appetite, and sleeps well. He has made a full confession of his guilt, as heretofore published, and seems to be patient."

COLD-BLOODED MURDER IN GEORGIA.

The Sandersville *Georgian*, of Aug. 13, gives the following account of a deliberate murder in Georgia: "Mr. Edward White was murdered last week, near Riddleville. He was called to the door by a negro, who shot him in the head, killing him instantly. After he fell two other shots were fired at him. The villain then went in and told the wife, and another female living in the house, that if they lit a light he would kill them. He demanded the trunk of Mr. White, which he carried a short distance from the house, broke it open, and rifled from it some $15 in money. The other articles in the trunk were undisturbed. Bill Bennett, a convict lately discharged from the penitentiary, and who was arrested by the Sheriff of Washington County, a few days ago, at Athens, and escaped while being carried to Sandersville, is supposed to be the murderer. This negro is a hardened and abandoned wretch, and commits crime from a pure love of it. He has the inclination and capacity to attempt anything."

THE STEAM-SHIP ALABAMA.

HER SAFE ARRIVAL IN THE HARBOR—A PASSENGER'S STATEMENT.

The steam-ship Alabama, about the supposed wreck of which there has been so much talk, arrived last evening, making her trip in somewhat less than fourteen days from Glasgow. Mr. J. B. Graw, of Mount Holly, N. J., who was a passenger on the steamer, on learning that rumors were recently current that the vessel had been wrecked, volunteered the following narrative of the voyage. He said:

What the precise dispatches were that have been published I do not know, but presume from what I can gather that they were to the effect that the Alabama was wrecked somewhere off the coast of Ireland. The Alabama was advertised to leave Glasgow Aug. 1, and Larne, Ireland, Aug. 2. But owing to the fact that the steamer did not reach port until two or three days before the advertised date of sailing, it was impossible for her to sail from Glasgow until Saturday, Aug. 2, and as she did not reach Larne until Sunday, it became necessary for her to remain in port until Monday, the 4th inst. We left Larne, Ireland, at 2:30 P. M., Aug. 4. The weather was pleasant, and altogether the circumstances of our departure were of the most favorable character. So far as we could judge, the steamer was well appointed, and her officers were capable and prudent. As we steamed along the Irish coast, in full view of the Giant's Causeway and other objects of interest, we entertained pleasant hopes of a favorable passage across the Atlantic. Nothing occurred to disturb this feeling, or to cause us any uneasiness until the hour of retiring approached. As the sea was calm none of the passengers were sick, and all retired at the usual hour. Nothing could be heard except the steady revolutions of our engine and the measured utterances of the watch, crying "All is well." At 12, midnight, I was awakened by a jar that caused the ship to vibrate a little, and I thought that we had struck a shoal or rock. The engine had stopped previously, and immediately the vessel paused, with a sickening sensation, and then instantly backed off. In a few moments I was up and dressed. I hastened on deck to ascertain the character of our disaster and the condition of our ship. The Captain and officers were busy in launching our boats. Darkness reigned supreme, but I learned that we were between Ennistrabul and Torry Island; nothing but the light-house was visible, however, and cries of agony were heard all around us. I next learned that we had come into collision with another vessel, but for a moment I could not tell whether we were sinking, or whether the other vessel was sinking. Presently, however, I discovered that we had struck the other vessel 'midships with our stem. In less than five minutes after the collision the Abeona sunk from sight. Three of our boats were launched, and every possible effort was made to save the unfortunate men whose vessel had been run down. Three of the seamen were saved; doubtless all would have been saved but for the fact that the sea had become very rough. The wind was blowing quite hard, and the night was comparatively dark. Amid the gloom of night and the roar of angry waters our brave men were scouring the sea in search of those who were floating about us. In order to make it possible for all who were floating to be saved, we threw overboard a number of life-buoys; these, with one of our boats which was stove, floated away, and no doubt told the tale that has saddened so many hearts concerning our probable fate. As three of the rescued men are on board of our steamer, I have had the opportunity of hearing both sides of the question. And from all that I can learn, I conclude that the accident was not the result of carelessness, but the result of a combination of circumstances that sometimes will occur, even where the greatest vigilance is exercised. The officer who was in charge of the deck saw the Abeona's lights twenty minutes before the collision, and one of the Abeona's men says that he saw our lights nearly one hour before we struck his vessel. The law requires steamers to keep out of the way of sailing vessels; our steamer, it would seem, was trying to do that; but the Abeona, instead of keeping on her course, tried to get out of our way, and as when two persons meet on the street, each trying to pass the other, only succeed in running against each other, so we, in trying to keep out of each other's way, succeeded in doing the thing that each tried to avoid. Had the sailing vessel pursued her own course, I think all would have been well; but those in command of her did what they thought best, and our officers did what they thought best.

By an unlooked-for change of course, the Abeona crossed our bow, and before the Alabama could be stopped we struck her, and almost instantly she went down. Eight human lives were lost by this calamity, but I do not think that Capt. Flint is culpable, or that blame can be attached to any officer, either on board the Abeona or Alabama. Such accidents do occur where the greatest vigilance is exercised, as all know. I have now crossed the ocean twice on State line steamers, and I can truthfully say that the ships are as safe as any, and the officers are fully equal to those who command steamers on any of the first-class lines. Our voyage on the Alabama has been tedious, but we have had a constant succession of head winds, and we have been delayed by fogs, which prevailed more or less during six of the fourteen days occupied in making the trip. Capt. Flint has impressed us all with the fact that he is a good and efficient officer; and, although the Alabama is not fast, she is, nevertheless, safe and seaworthy. I have only this to say, in conclusion, that our vessel cruised about the scene of disaster four hours after the collision, in hopes of finding some of the Abeona's crew still floating. The disaster and loss of life are to be deplored, but yet I think all that could be done was done to save those who were unhappily lost. I simply make this as an impartial statement of facts as they have come to my knowledge. I am in no way interested in the State line or any other line, and do not wish that my statement shall have any other weight than that which the truth that it contains may give it.

The following is the official log kept on board the steam-ship during the voyage:

"Aug. 4, 11:50 P. M.—Ennistrahul Light, bearing east by south, half south, fifteen miles distant; wind north-west, sky cloudy, ship steering north-north-west, making about eight knots per hour. The lookout reported a light on the port bow; officer of the deck heard the report, and directly saw the light; a short time afterward got a glimpse of the red light; then ported; immediately after lost the red light; put the helm hard to port and stopped the engines directly; saw a bark heading up, apparently about north-north-east, crossing our bows; reversed the engines full speed; notwithstanding which she came directly into us, striking us a little on the port bow, and a little abaft the bark's fore-rigging. The time from the collision till the bark sank could not have been more than five minutes. Stopped the engines and lowered away the quarter-boats, in charge of Mr. George Hutchins, second officer, and Mr. Wm. Miller, fourth officer, which went away in search of the survivors. Threw overboard buoys and ropes. One man swimming in the water close to the ship caught a life-buoy, and was picked up by the port quarter-boat. Another drifted alongside on part of the wreck, and was hauled on board. The third was rescued from the bark's boat, which was full of water. The boats continued to pull in the immediate vicinity of the wreck for two and a half hours, but could not discover any further traces of the crew. With some difficulty succeeded in getting the port quarter-boat up, but in hoisting up the starboard one it got stove, through the rolling of the ship, and was lost altogether; got the men on board with difficulty; remained in the immediate vicinity of the wreck, steaming slowly round until 4 A. M. of the 5th, when, being daylight and clear, nothing further of the wreck was in sight; after a careful survey of our own ship, and finding no damage, proceeded on the voyage. The names of the survivors are Wm. Schenck, Adolph Horn, and Chas. Denker. They report the bark's name to be the Abeona, of Liverpool, 480 tons register, Capt. Montgomery, from Montreal, for Glasgow, with a cargo of grain and flour. Aug. 12, latitude 49° 32′, longitude 43° 23′, passed steam-ship John Dixon, of Newcastle, bound east; Aug. 14, latitude 45° 24′, longitude 55° 06′, passed an Anchor steamer bound east; same day, latitude 45° 18′, longitude 55° 16′, passed bark Ann, from Quebec, for Liverpool; Aug. 15, latitude 44° 35′, longitude 57° 20′, passed an Anchor steamer bound east; Aug. 17, 2 P. M., no latitude, &c., passed another Anchor, a National, and a German steamer, bound east. The Alabama brings eleven cabin and ninety steerage passengers."

BORDER LIFE IN TEXAS.

The Galveston *News* protests against the "improbable stories," as it calls them, that are told in Northern papers of shooting in Texas. It says: "We appeal to the respectable Press of the country, if this is treating this State with fairness. There are fewer murders committed in the entire State of Texas during the year than there are in the City of New-York in the same time. There is a law, also, against carrying deadly weapons, and it is more strictly enforced than in most of the other States. We therefore protest, in the interest of immigration, against such stories being started on us, as they are calculated to deter nervous persons from casting their fortunes with us."

THE KESSLER FAMILY.

THE OLD MAN LATELY LYNCHED IN CALLAWAY COUNTY, MISSOURI.

The telegraph last week reported the lynching of old Peter Kessler, in Callaway County, Missouri, by a mob, after they had badly wounded all the officers who were taking him to prison. The St. Louis *Times* gives the following brief history of the Kessler family, and a review of the more recent events preceding the lynching: "In the latter part of June the St. Louis police authorities were notified by J. W. Brown, of Callaway County, that he had lost two valuable mules, which he suspected had been stolen by the Kesslers. The family had been living on a small place on the Clayton road, twelve miles from the city, and their antecedents were tolerably well known to the mounted police. Several officers went out the Manchester road as soon as the news of Brown's loss was received, and upon arriving at Baldwin late in the day ascertained that the Kesslers had stopped there for breakfast and had had the mules shod. For two or three weeks the officers were on the alert, but could get hold of nothing very definite. On the 25th of July, as Sergt. Boland was riding out Market-street, he met the two younger Kesslers riding into town. Taking a roundabout course, Boland rode back to the Summit-avenue Station, and getting Officers Ten Brook and Jaques, started down Market-street. Near the corner of Market and Beaumont streets the officers came upon the Kessler team standing in front of a shop. They dashed in and captured the old man and the two sons, August and George. Another man, known as Black Jim, or Jim Jackson, was with them, but he slipped out of the back door of the shop and got away. The Kesslers, finding themselves caged, revealed the whereabouts of the mules stolen from Brown, and Officer Jaques started after them at once. Boland himself took Ten Brook and started without delay for the Kessler place, which is twelve miles from the city, on the Clayton road. At Dry hill Boland overtook Black Jim and arrested him. He then went on to the place and made a thorough search. In addition to kits of burglars' tools, he found a large lot of new jewelry, consisting of gold and silver and brass watches, gold and enameled sleeve-buttons, gold breast-pins, gold and enameled and heavy silver rings, gold ear-drops, gold and silver watch-keys, gold and enameled bracelets, a lot of gold or heavy plated watch-chains, a lot of steel and lead chains, watch-guards, &c. A two-horse wagon, the body and pole painted blue, and the running gear red, was found, also a lot of seamless sacks with stripes, all supposed to be stolen, were found. Jaques was also successful on his mission, and brought back the stolen mules. He found that they had been traded for another team and $30. George Kessler cleared himself of any complicity in the doings of his father and brother by showing that he had been living respectably in Indiana up to a very recent date, and was accordingly released. Mr. Brown was notified of the arrest, and came on at once. The chief of police told him very plainly that the police force could not be used to catch thieves, who would be lynched as soon as sent out of the city. He rehearsed the recent hanging of Howard, at Franklin, as one instance, in which the department had been compromised. Mr. Brown gave the most solemn assurance that the Kesslers should have a fair trial, and was even willing to give bonds if required. On the evening of the 28th of July, Mr. Brown started back to Callaway County with the Kesslers, having Officer Jaques of the St. Louis police as an escort. They arrived in Jefferson City on the morning of the 29th, and went over the river to take the train for Fulton, but were warned not to come by telegrams. On the morning of the 30th, they went to Fulton, and were met at the depot by 100 armed men who escorted them to the court-house. Brown gave out that he was under bond of $2,000 to the St. Louis Chief of Police for the safe delivery of the prisoners to the Sheriff of Callaway County, and it was thought this was the only thing that restrained the vigilantes from immediately stringing up the older Kessler. That night the Sheriff hid the prisoners in the woods to save them from the mob, and the next day took them to Jefferson City, where they remained until yesterday morning. Peter Kessler, who was hung, was a wiry, keen old man, between sixty and seventy years of age. He had a rather prepossessing appearance, and a very ready tongue. Before the war he lived near St. Joseph, and the Kansas jayhawkers went through him to the extent of $15,000. That aroused his vindictive spirit, and he went into the border service against Kansas with his whole soul. When the war broke out it found him already trained for the guerrilla style of warfare, and he served as a sort of lieutenant with Bill Anderson and Quantrell. He always regretted that he did not participate in the Lawrence massacre, but it is believed that he took an active part in the raid on the North Missouri Railroad. In 1866 he went to Callaway County and bought a farm near Reedsville. He did well for a time, but had a son, sixteen years old, who was a genuine desperado. This boy confessed to the stealing of seven mules and horses, and the Callaway vigilantes hung him. That brought the old man into ill repute, and he sold out. A small place was taken near St. Louis for a kind of head-quarters, and the Kesslers have been roaming the Western country ever since, honest and dishonest by turns. The old man denies that he ever stole a horse, but says he bought a good many cheap, and asked no questions. He says it was in this way that he got Brown's mules, having purchased them at Jonesburg. Upon one occasion he returned to the owners two very fine mules which he had stolen. Old Kessler used to boast that he had restrained the bushwhackers very often from attacking Union men. He also claimed that he had rendered very material aid to the police of St. Louis in giving away counterfeiters and other criminals."

A ROMANTIC STORY.

The following story is told by the Galveston (Texas) *Commercial* of a man who was sent to the penitentiary of that State a week or two ago: "He is a German of noble birth. His uncles and brothers distinguished themselves in the late Franco-German war; they were high in rank and live in princely pomp. Yet this brother, perhaps of morals as good as the best of his family, will for two years live in the Texas Penitentiary. This young man seems to have been the favorite of his mother, but the hated of his father. He was sent to the first schools of Germany, and is proficient in ancient and modern languages—but he was allowed to spend money at random, being taught nothing that is useful. When of age, he was given a few thousands and sent to this country. Here we may premise that while the young man is neither crazed nor a fool, he does lack that which is called gumption. He married a woman who after a season deserted him. From the time of his desertion he became a wanderer. Being sick he returned to Germany and was sent by his family to the most celebrated springs in Germany, and when he was fully restored they returned him to this country with sufficient to have established him in a small business, but he wasted all—and it is strange that he did so, for he does not appear to be addicted to any of the money-eating vices. Reduced to beggary, he walked from Mobile to New-York, hunting employment. Then he got back to Galveston. Here he acted as scullion in fourth-rate boarding-houses, waiting on the table and cleaning knives. While engaged in this work he stole two watches worth $7, and on being charged with it, he confessed the offense and begged the Recorder to send him to the Penitentiary, that he might learn a trade and be able to support himself. He told the Recorder that if he was not sent to the Penitentiary, where he could learn a trade, he would go out and commit some crime that would send him there. He was the most anxious man to get in jail we ever saw. We hope that his residence at Huntsville will be productive of all the good he anticipates from it, and that when he leaves it he will be a self-supporting, respectable citizen."

STATE SUIT AGAINST A RAILROAD.

The Indianapolis (Ind.) *Journal* of Saturday, supplies this paragraph: "The pending suit of the State against the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to recover a large amount of money claimed to be due to the school fund, is, we believe, based mainly on the following provision in the company's charter, viz.: 'That when the aggregate amount of dividends declared amount to the full sum invested and ten per cent. per annum thereon, the Legislature may so regulate the tolls of the company that not more than fifteen per cent. dividends shall be declared on the capital employed, and the residue of the earnings shall be paid over to school fund.' The Terre Haute *Express*, which seems to be well informed on the subject, and which we presume draws its information from some of the lawyers in the case, says that in an interlocutory opinion rendered by the Court last Tuesday it passed upon this section of the charter and held that nothing could accrue to the school fund until the Legislature had interfered and regulated the tolls, and that as no such legislation had been had, the failure of the company to pay over its surplus earnings above fifteen per cent. is not a ground of forfeiture, and that no suit can be maintained to recover money for the school fund till such legislation has been had. Of course there are many other points of law involved in the case too difficult and obscure for non-professionals to discuss, but this seems to be a vital one, and if the court adheres to this ruling it would seem to be conclusive of the case."

THE CHOLERA IN VIRGINIA.

A communication from Big Lick, Roanoke County, Va., to the Lynchburg *Virginian*, dated Aug. 13, gives the following account of the appearance of cholera at that place: "We understand from Dr. Kent of this place that he was called last night to Gish's Mill, to render medical assistance to a colored family of that place, and found two adults, man and woman, dead with the cholera, and left two more prostrated this morning. We are expecting further details momentarily of other cases. Hence we see that healthy localities are as subject to its ravages as the most sickly; as Roanoke has been the resort for invalids from its first settlement."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS DISASTER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The upper sixty miles of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, over which passes its enormous coal traffic, in addition to its grain and lumber, its local passenger business, which is large, and its through passenger business, which embraces the communication between the two great cities of the West—this piece of road, crowded as it has been for years, and of late so blocked by the number of trains as to cause daily delays, is a single track. No wonder collisions sometimes occur. Why is it a single track? Has the company no money to make it double? The Railroad Commissioners report it to be the only first-class road in the State; its business and its revenues are known to be enormous.

There is money enough, but not for double tracks. The vast earnings go to build branches and to buy up connecting lines, and to lay schemes for competition with competing lines, and to reach out after a business that does not yet exist, and to offer cheap through rates to Missouri grain, while the Illinois farmer, for whose benefit the road was encouraged and helped by the State, must pay local rates and submit to the delay and danger of an overcrowded single track.

There are not more dangerous and outrageous traps in our whole system of railway mismanagement and malconstruction than these single tracks on the ends, particularly of our trunk lines, where local residences and manufactories require a constant and irregular traffic, in addition to the through business of the line.

DOUBLE TRACK.

THE CENTENNIAL BUILDING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many of your subscribers have looked in vain for some expression of opinion in your paper upon the management of the late competition for the Centennial Exhibition buildings at Philadelphia.

Is it not an extraordinary coincidence that seven of the ten designs selected from forty-three submitted were from Philadelphia? I happened to see all the designs on exhibition, and thought the display of talent so poor that there were only eight designs that deserved any consideration, and in this opinion I am supported by many professional gentlemen who have studied the question, and yet the only deserving architect to whom a prize was awarded was Mr. Vaux, (pavilion plan,) whom you very properly noticed so favorably. The managers of the Centennial Exhibition cannot expect much sympathy from other cities, if they are determined to conduct their affairs solely for the benefit of Philadelphians without regard to justice.

Hoping that you will give this a space in your columns, or that it may draw your attention to the facts of the case,

I am, yours truly,

A. F. OAKEY,

No. 44 West Seventeenth-street.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1873.

DRUGGISTS' MISTAKES—A SAMPLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There as in the City of N. Y. about Five Hundred Drugists employing an average number of Fifteen Hundred persons. The number of Prescriptions each day compounded is not less than Five Thousand. compare this with any other branch of trade, and say if the amount of mortality is greater or less in one or the other. If we occasionally give a composing draught (or Prescription) how do we stand compared with R. R. Steam Boat, steam Presses, Hatchways Coal Mine &c. The charge of ignorance and carelessness is rather sweeping, for as class, we are as intelligent and careful as the same number in any other branch of trade or profession. As regards the want of a knowledge of Latin among Physicins & Druggists there is perhaps as lamentabl a deficiency among us as there is a want of proper appreciation of Editors of the merits and demerits of our profession. We entirely endorse your suggestion that Prescriptions should be written in plain English, if the would make the writing more intelligabl!

DRUGGIST.

THE DRUGGISTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me the space in your paper for some remarks called forth by your article on "Druggists' Mistakes," published in the issue of last Sunday.

The indignation which manifests itself in said article is justified to a large extent, and as far as it is just is shared in by the pharmaceutical profession; for, unfortunately, it cannot be contradicted that there is a great deal of truth in what you say about carelessness and incompetency of "druggists" and the fatal consequences of the same.

But you are going too far, and beyond the bounds of a just logic, if you allow yourself the inconsiderate or malicious remark that the great mortality of infants is probably in a great part owing to the carelessness and incompetency of the dispensers of medicine in this City. Certainly you and everybody else know better than that, and nobody may believe that the pharmacists of this City are regularly every year, in the months of July and August, seized by fits of carelessness and incompetency, like the dogs by hydrophobia during that heated term. The Board of Health can enlighten you on this subject, on which it has requested and obtained the opinion of a competent authority in children's diseases and their causes.

But what induces me to express my views about your article and its merits are, first, the remark made in it that "the efforts that have been made within the last few years to provide a higher degree of competency in the proprietors of drug stores and their assistants have only been in part successful to secure the protection of the public;" and second, the closing sentence, in which you say, "It is time that the people had some guarantee for competency on the part of all engaged in either prescribing or dispensing, and a certain assurance besides that all 'mistakes' will be followed by the infliction of a rigid penalty."

Fully convinced long ago of the truth of such remarks, and of the necessity of a "higher competency," the profession itself, through the College of Pharmacy, has made successful efforts to obtain the present law for the restriction of the practice of pharmacy to such persons only as prove themselves qualified, and the educated pharmacists, fully aware of the defects and shortcomings of their profession as a branch of public hygiene, are constantly and earnestly endeavoring to remove them by proper instruction, and, as far as advisable, by legal measures. But as you say yourself "competency includes care," and as in the majority of cases of mistakes in preparing prescriptions carelessness was the cause (and more rarely ignorance) so is it in this recent case too. The assistant who made the mistake is a registered pharmacist of good pharmaceutical attainments, and it may be assumed that by reading the prescription over again before delivering the medicine, as is the rule, he would have detected his mistake and corrected it, but unfortunately he neglected for a moment the stern rule to fix his mind unswervingly on the responsible work under his hands—as his foolish remarks to the waiting customer prove—and the consequence was he mixed the prescription and dispensed the medicines without thinking. Now an absolute safeguard against such omissions and human weaknesses there is none, but it is true that a "better education" before entering on the practice of pharmacy goes far to give a young man a clearer consciousness of the responsibility of his chosen calling and of the dangers that threaten him; a "better education" will prepare his character and morals better for the trials of the profession. Proper legal restrictive measures, requiring an increasing qualification are also necessary, and will do much toward the "securing the protection of the public." And if one wants to be just and take the trouble of inquiring of respectable physicians, pharmacists and patients, one may learn that considerable progress in the way of improvements has already been made. A fact is that those young men who either made an apprenticeship with an accomplished and conscientious pharmacist, or who, besides their practical instruction in the shop and laboratory, followed the regular course of studies in a school of pharmacy like the College of Pharmacy, and have acquired a thorough knowledge of the science and art of pharmacy, and there become deeply impressed with the responsibility and the dangers of the profession, and the necessity of unrelaxing watchfulness and self-control, are generally as reliable, in regard to "care" in preparing prescriptions, as can be expected. Fortunately for the public, the number of such well-educated and reliable young dispensers of medicines is increasing from year to year. Speaking of carelessness, the remark may not be out of place that as it is recommendable to every proprietor of a pharmacy to strictly forbid any conversation with his assistant when he is preparing prescriptions, so the customers may be warned not to annoy him with idle talk and impertinent questions, thereby distracting his attention from his work, and instead of putting a glittering sign over his counter, with the boast of "prescriptions carefully put up," (which ought to be a matter of course,) many a druggist might put up the warning words: "No conversation allowed at this counter."

Regarding, now, the means for removing existing evils and defects in the pharmaceutical profession, and the preventing of mistakes as much as possible, they are, as mentioned in your article and agreed to by every respectable pharmacist, first, proper education and instruction; and in this respect the best opportunities are offered in this City by the College of Pharmacy, which stands now in the foremost rank of like institutions of this and foreign countries. A pamphlet, giving a history and statistics of the doings of this college since its beginning, and a prospectus of the opening session, which I take the liberty of presenting to you, may give you a correct idea of what the college is aiming at, and a truthful report of what it has accomplished. Perhaps the publication of short extracts from these pamphlets might be good for enlightening the public on this subject.

The second means for improving pharmaceutical affairs is the law which has now been in operation for about fourteen months, the objects of which are to secure only competent dispensers to the public to prevent the reckless sale of poisons and dispensing of inferior medicines and chemicals. The first beneficent consequence of this law shows itself on the books of registration and the official list of registered pharmacists of the City and County of New-York, issued by the Board of Pharmacy, according to which, with the exception of about forty, all the proprietors of pharmacies appeared before the board, and upon presenting satisfactory proofs of their qualifications, (diplomas or licenses,) or after having passed the examination before the board, were registered and furnished with a license to practice pharmacy in this City. In every respectable drug-store you will also find a book for entering the sales of poisons under the prescribed rules of precaution, and the wholesale druggists may testify to the fact that pharmacists are generally more careful and scrupulous in selecting and accepting drugs and chemicals.

But the law has its defects, the worst of which is that the board has no control over the assistant pharmacists, and is entirely depending on the good-will of the proprietors. Further: There should only graduates of legally instituted colleges or universities be permitted to open and conduct pharmacies, while the examination by the board should only entitle the successful candidate to act as an assistant pharmacist.

That these and other proper amendments to the present law will be prepared and submitted to the State Legislature by the College and the Board of Pharmacy is to be expected, and to be hoped that the public, and especially the Press, lend them their hearty support in their efforts in the interest of the public welfare. It may always be beneficent and advisable to bring cases of gross mistakes and neglect of professional duties of pharmacists before the forum of publicity without exaggeration or misrepresentation, and, if possible, to "inflict heavy penalties" on the guilty, to the warning of all who claim the confidence and patronage of the suffering public. The profession and the college will take notice of and appreciate a just criticism and statement of truths and facts and try to profit by the lesson.

Believing myself only justified to speak about the affairs of my own profession, I pass by your timely remarks about the carelessness of the "doctors" in writing prescriptions.

In the above I know I have expressed the sentiments and views of all the respectable and competent pharmacists who are striving faithfully to elevate their profession, and shall be thankful to you for publishing the same. Yours respectfully,

PAUL BALLUFF, Pharmacist,

No. 655 Sixth-avenue.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Aug. 17, 1873.

MINIATURE YACHT RACE.

A miniature yacht race, arranged by Dr. Dudley Tenney, of New-York, and Benj. Lander, of Brooklyn, was sailed on the 13th inst. from Millstone, Conn., to Magonk Point, on the Sound, a distance of two miles, and return. The prizes were a silver cup for the best time and a set of books for the second, offered by the above-named gentlemen. Thirteen entries were made, with time allowance of one minute to the inch. The first prize was carried off by the schooner E. N. Smith, thirty-nine inches, entered by Erastus Smith, of Waterford. Time, 1h., 53m., 30s. The second prize was won by the schooner Dreadnought, entered by James W. Green, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Time, 2h., 7m., 15s. The yacht Dione, Capt. Zeke Rogers, accompanied by eight smaller boats, conveyed a large party of ladies and gentlemen to the course, all of whom expressed themselves highly pleased with the novel sport.

A MISSING NEW-YORKER.

The *Anzeiger des Westens*, of St. Louis, reports that the traveling agent of a New-York mercantile firm, a Mr. E. Leist, who for many years has been visiting St. Louis twice during the year, on his last visit there, while stopping at the St. Nicholas, has been missing from the hotel, and his disappearance cannot be accounted for. His friends in St. Louis are greatly alarmed, as it was known that he had a considerable amount of money with him, and it is feared that he may have been foully dealt with. All his baggage remains at the hotel.

DISPUTED CLAIMS.

Chief Justice Neilson yesterday denied the application for a mandamus against Controller Schroeder, of Brooklyn, to compel him to pay John Wallace a salary as Street Inspector for the month of November, 1872, he, Wallace, having performed no service. A warrant for the salary had been signed by the Mayor, City Clerk, and Auditor, but when it reached the Controller's office the fraudulent claim was discovered, and the Controller refused his signature. Wallace then applied to the courts, and after a long litigation, Judge Neilson yesterday rendered his decision that the proceeding adopted was not appropriate for the collection of disputed claims against the city.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The American Institute was formally opened yesterday for the reception of articles for the fair of 1873, which will commence on the 10th of September. Owing to the inclemency of the weather and other causes none were brought yesterday, and, indeed, there is little expectation that they will begin to arrive in any number for another week. A large number of workmen are employed in the institute making preparations for the inauguration.

FOUR LITTLE SAWS.

An interesting discovery was recently accidentally made by an officer of the San Francisco City Prison. He was engaged in repairing a cell, and had occasion to take up some of the flooring. Under the boards he found a tobacco-pipe with a cherry stem, which he laid aside for future use. Subsequently he attempted to smoke it, and finding that it would not draw, sawed off a short piece of the stem, when he found in it four very small saws lying side by side in the stem. Some prisoner, who had once occupied that cell, left or secreted the pipe there with its kit of tools. Doubtless he was an old convict, and had taken this novel method of concealing those saws, designed, no doubt, to cut his way out of prison.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals by the steam-ship Egypt yesterday, from Liverpool, was Dr. Peugnet, of this City.

WHO PAYS?

If there should be a disagreement between the president of a savings bank or trust company and its auditor, resulting in the retirement from the company of the latter, and the president should then publicly charge him with having been removed for insubordination or incompetency, and he should publicly allege in his defense that the sole cause of the president's dissatisfaction with him was his refusal as auditor to certify the correctness of accounts which he knew to have been *falsified* by the president, and the said president should then, without any explicit denial of this, launch upon the Press an overwhelming amount of *advertising patronage* ingeniously contrived to lead the public mind away from the true issue, who ought to pay for this advertising—the company or the *president himself?*

This question is respectfully submitted to the policy-holders of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, hundreds of whom are doubtless readers of the *Advertiser*. It is of some material interest to them. In reply to the card of Sheppard Homans, lately printed in the *Advertiser*, stating rather pungently why Mr. Winston, then President, *wished to get rid of him*, a very costly advertisement is going through the leading newspapers from one end of the country to the other, and the nearest it comes to answering Homans' damning accusation against the President—not against the Company—is this: "Mr. Homans was removed from his position in this Company for sufficient cause, by the unanimous action of its Board of Trustees."

For anything that appears in this voluminous and irrelevant advertisement, the thirty-six trustees whose names are appended to it may have "unanimously" removed Mr. Homans—if they ever did anything of the sort—just because he refused to audit false accounts. The money is thrown away, even as a defense of Winston; and the Company has not been attacked. How long are the policy-holders going to allow Winston to fight *his* battles with *their* money, especially when he has nothing better than the Chinese weapons of fog and fragrance to oppose to Minie balls?

ELIZUR WRIGHT.

AUG. 9, 1873.—*Boston Advertiser.*

A GRAND VICTORY OVER EVERY COMPETITOR IN THE WORLD.

The following cable dispatch from Vienna will convey the glad intelligence to the world that the "world-renowned Wilson Sewing-machine" has not only taken all of the highest awards at fairs and expositions in the United States, but that it has overwhelmingly defeated every sewing-machine manufactured in the world, and carried off the first grand prize at the Vienna Exposition:

VIENNA, Austria, Aug. 15, 1873.

To W. G. Wilson, President Wilson Sewing-machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio:

The Wilson Shuttle Sewing-machine was awarded the grand prize at the Vienna Exposition for being the best sewing-machine.

RAYNOR.

"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS."—Light, clean, and easy. Sure to hold. Dr. GREGORY, 854 Broadway, cures Rupture without interferance with business. His "Hernia Lotion" is a great discovery. Pamphlets giving full explanation.—*Advertisement.*

The Filthy and Infectious "Sponge Pad" Truss has yielded to the Elastic Truss, at No. 683 Broadway, which holds the rupture comfortably till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

"I feel that my comfort depends upon WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY."—J. SHAW, Saugus, Mass. For sale by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

The cheapest article in the world for family use is the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce. Every family having it is its reference.—*Advertisement.*

A NOTICE.—It will pay you well to go to R. H. MACY & Co.'s every day, Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

The Best Braces or Suspenders in the World are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.

WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.

We have no branch offices.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Twenty-five cents' worth of LYON'S INSECT POWDER will destroy a million cockroaches and bugs.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—WOOD.—At Clinton, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1873, by Rev. Dr. Hudson, CHARLES D. ADAMS, of New-York City, and MARY CLARKE, daughter of Mrs. Harriet C. Wood.

MORRIS—BALDWIN.—At the American Legation, Paris, on Wednesday, July 30, by Rev. J. Radcliffe Davenport, GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, Jr., of Morrisania, N. Y., to HENRIETTA, second daughter of Dudley Baldwin, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio.

DIED.

ATWATER.—At her residence, No. 19 Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn, on the evening of the 18th inst., HARRIET HOADLEY, wife of Wm. C. Atwater, in the 78th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

BARLOW.—On Monday, 18th, NELLIE SIMPSON, daughter of Charles and Annie H. Barlow, aged 6 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CARPENTER.—On Second Day morning, (18th inst.,) of apoplexy, AARON CARPENTER, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 311 East 13th-st., on Fourth Day, (20th inst.,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Chicago and Milwaukee papers please copy.

CAMPBELL.—On Monday, Aug. 18, 1873, ROBERT CAMPBELL, youngest son of William and Sarah Campbell, aged 17 years, 4 months, and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of the Seventh-avenue United Presbyterian Church are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 62 South Fifth-avenue, on Thursday, Aug. 21, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M.

COMSTOCK.—At Norwalk, Conn., Aug. 16, FREDERICK SEYMOUR, infant son of Stephen and Kate E. Comstock, aged 10 months and 19 days.

Funeral at Norwalk, Aug. 19, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Chas. Clark, and at New-Canaan, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Seymour Comstock.

CRANE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on the 16th inst., Mrs. JOB CRANE, in the 86th year of her age.

The friends are invited to attend her funeral from the house of Wm. W. Crane, No. 1,050, Elizabeth-av., on Tuesday, Aug. 19, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DIMOCK.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 16, EDWARD WESTON, son of Anthony W. and Helen W. Dimock, aged 6 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, on Maple-av., on Tuesday, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M.

FROST.—At Croton, on Monday, Aug. 18, ANN, daughter of John W. Frost.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from the residence of her father on Thursday, Aug. 21, at 11 A. M., from the church at Croton, at 11:30.

FALES.—At Bristol, R. I., on Saturday, 16th inst., MARTHA B. WILSON, widow of the late William Fales, aged 65 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence in Bristol, on Thursday next, Aug. 21.

GIBBS.—In San Francisco, at the residence of her son, on the 14th of August, 1873, MARY KANE, widow of the late Gov. W. C. Gibbs, of Newport, Rhode Island.

HART.—At Demarest, N. J., Aug. 18, 1873, FLORENCE EMILIE, daughter of Emilie R. and Lucius Hart, aged 1 year and 11 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAIGHT.—At Jersey City, Monday, Aug. 18, CATHARINE BERGH HAIGHT.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HENOP.—On Sunday, Aug. 17, FREDERICK LEWIS HENOP, in the 67th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

KELSEY.—On Monday, Aug. 18, JOB KELSEY, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 20th inst., at 1:30 P. M., from the church, corner 5th-st. and Avenue B.

LENT.—At Tuckahoe, Westchester County, J. W. LENT, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, 20th, from the M. E. Church. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 11:40 A. M. Carriages will be in attendance on arrival of train.

LOCKWOOD—On 16th inst., ODLE LOCKWOOD, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the friends of his son, Joseph B. Lockwood, are invited to attend his funeral, from the South Reformed Church, corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., on Tuesday afternoon, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock.

MANN.—On Saturday, the 16th inst., MARY ANN, wife of the late Abijah Mann, Jr., in the 83d year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Chas. Fincke, No. 42 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 19th, at 3:30 o'clock.

MESSICK.—Aug. 18, 1873, ALEXANDER HORNBY, only child of Charles and Louise D. Messick, of effusion of the brain, aged 4 months and 9 days.

Will be buried from the residence of his parents, No. 29 West 18th-st., Wednesday next, at 10:30 A. M.

PAULISON.—At Passaic, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 18, 1873, CHARLES S. PAULISON, youngest son of Charles M. K. and Anna Paulison, aged 20 years 9 months and 25 days.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of his parents on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 21, at 3 o'clock. Trains leave foot of Chambers-st. at 12 M. and 1:45 P. M.

ROOT—Aug. 11, in Princeton, Mass., Mrs. MARY ROOT, of Brooklyn, N. Y., widow of the late Cephas Root, of Greenfield, Mass., aged 81 years.

SPRING.—On Monday, the 18th inst., Rev. GARDINER SPRING, in the 89th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SOUTHMAYD.—At Jersey City, Aug. 18, in the 85th year of her age CLARISSA WARNER, wife of the late Henry Southmayd, and daughter of the late Major Robert Warner, of Middletown, Conn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, 21st inst., at 1:30 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 86 Grand-st., Jersey City.

STUYVESANT.—Suddenly, Aug. 17, HELEN STUYVESANT, daughter of the late Hon. John Rutherfurd, and widow of the late Peter G. Stuyvesant, in the 84th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Mark's Church, in the Bowery, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

TOLLONS.—Suddenly, at Budd's Lake, N. J., Sunday, Aug. 17, infant son of Frank C. and Celnie Tollons, aged 10 months.

TYLER.—At Vineland, N. J., Aug. 14, Rev. JOHN ELLERY TYLER, aged 63.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, Aug. 16, ELLA, wife of James A. Taylor, and only daughter of Jacob and Charlotte Farnsworth, aged 26 years and 7 months.

Funeral from the house of Nathaniel H. Cary, No. 19 Smith-st., near Fulton-av., on Tuesday, Aug. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 23, 1873, will close at this office on Wednesday at 12:30 P. M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 12 M. and 12:30 P. M.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BETHESDA SPRING WATER, FROM WAUKESHA, is acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the only cure for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Indigestion, Constipation, Stone, Gravel, Disease of the Liver, and Genito-Urinary Organs. Pamphlets and analysis free by Dr. HEATH. Offices, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. Price reduced one-quarter.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

POLITICAL.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN Association of the Nineteenth Assembly District will be held at head-quarters, corner 70th-st. and Boulevard, on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, at 8 o'clock, for the transaction of general business.

By order of JOS. CUDLIPP, President.

C. F. BRUDER, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business pertaining to real estate was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Monday, Aug. 18,) and no sales made by private contract were reported by the leading real estate firms.

For to-day the following auctions are noted to be held:

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange Supreme Court foreclosure, C. Matthews, Esq., referee, of the premises on the east side of Third-avenue, 80.10 feet south of One Hundred and Tenth-street, 20 by 85.

By Sewell & Pierce, attorneys, on the premises, Supreme Court foreclosure of house and grounds at Ravenswood, Long Island.

Mr. Henry J. Dudley, the newly-appointed Deputy Superintendent of the Department of Public Buildings, New-York, was formally inducted into office yesterday morning, Aug. 18. Mr. Dudley is a young architect, and has passed a rigid examination before the New-York Chapter of American Architects, and his appointment to the office gives universal satisfaction, as it is thoroughly non-political. The following transactions for the week ending with Monday, Aug. 18, are reported by W. W. Adams, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings, No. 2 Fourth-avenue:

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

Plans for new buildings submitted	10
Number of buildings embraced in those plans	21
Plans for alterations of buildings submitted	22
Complaints from citizens	3
Number of violations reported	14
Number of violations removed	9
Unsafe buildings reported	11
Number of buildings made safe	12
Number of buildings demolished	3
Number of buildings reported as requiring fire-escapes	1
Number of fire-escapes provided	62
Applications requiring special permits	16
Hotel surveys	4
Special survey of buildings other than hotels	436
Iron beams, girders, and lintels tested	45
Girders rejected	4
Notices served requiring the providing of fire-escapes	92
Defective and encumbered fire-escapes reported	60
Cases sent to attorney for prosecution	3

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Aug. 16.

Allen-st., w. s., 87.6 ft. s. of Broome-st., 25x87.6	$32,000
Ludlow-st., e. s., 200 ft. n. of Hester-st., 40x87.6	29,000
Morton-st., n. s., 126.6 ft. w. of Bedford-st., 25.6x93.4, irregular	14,000
Thompson-st., w. s., between Broome and Grand sts., 20x80	14,500
7th-st., s. s., 293 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x90.10	26,100
30th-st., No. 340 East, s. s., 147.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 22.6x98.9	21,000
20th-st., s. s., 23 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20.6x75	18,000
54th-st., s. s., 117.11 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 17.10x100.5	19,870
33d-st., n. s., 116.8 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x102.2	10,750
117th-st., s. s., 201.11 ft w. of Avenue A, 18.5x100.11	10,400
117th-st., s. s., 183.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.6x100.11	16,400
117th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.10	7,900
122d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x100.10	5,500
131st-st., s. s., 230 ft. w. of 4th-av., 17.6x99.11	15,000
131st-st., s. s., 247.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 17.6x99.11	15,000
1st-av., w. s., 59.3 ft. n. of 32d-st., 19.9x70	9,200
1st-av., e. s., 20.3 ft. s. of 75th-st., 17.10x61.5, except strip off s. w. corner, rear, 30.3x7.6	11,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS CHEAP LOTS.

5th-av., corner 91st-st., high ground	5 lots
Madison-av., corner 58th-st., all excavated	5 lots
5th-av., Central Park, corner 102d-st.	4 lots
Morningside Park, east side, 117th-st.	4 lots
Grand Boulevard, 81st-st., well located	1 lot

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE AND CENTRALLY LOCATED HOUSES finished in the most elegant style with cabinet work, mirrors, stationary wardrobes, bureaus, &c.; many full width, with extension dining-rooms. For sale by WILLIAMS & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

WE ARE OFFERING FOR THE WINTER some most desirable furnished houses for private families; also, some very desirable ones, both furnished and unfurnished, for sale at reduced rates. See special list. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.; Branch office, No. 35 East 17th-st.

A BEAUTIFUL MEDIUM-SIZED BROWN-STONE house on Park-av., near 38th-st., to rent furnished. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE, FOR FACTORIES.—620 lots with bulk-head water-front; prices low; terms easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FLUSHING PARK LOTS.—DAILY EXCURSIONS to this beautiful property from store No. 439 3d-av., at 12:45 o'clock; ladies unaccompanied shown every courtesy; free excursions by a special train at 2 o'clock from Hunter's Point each SUNDAY, to accommodate those who cannot go during the week; no music, no free lunch, and no deadheads, who simply go for a free ride; all sensible and prudent people who wish to own their home and can pay $10 monthly for a splendidly-improved lot in a charming village six miles from this City, are invited to apply for tickets; stone sidewalks, shade-trees, and elegant shrubbery [illegible] each lot; price $200 each, payable $10 monthly, without interest; a liberal discount to cash buyers. Maps free. Apply for tickets to BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK, Store No. 439 3d-av., New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ESTATE OF WILLIAM Cromwell, deceased, Cromwell-place, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y. Finest dairy farm in Orange County; about 400 acres land in fine order and high cultivation; partly surrounding lake of 100-acre surface; within one mile of Monroe Station and village; two hours from New-York by Erie Railway; scenery magnificent; will be sold in fifty acre plots; terms liberal; no locality more desirable for country residences, Summer boarding-houses, or for farm and dairy purposes. Address JAMES W. CROMWELL, Executor, Post-office Box No. 2,024, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY-SEAT ON the Hudson, near New-Hamburg; fifty-one acres; good improvements; price $50,000; will take City property. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ROOMY COTTAGE with one to six acres, fronting water; Bayside. Apply to A. J. DELATOUR, Douglaston Station, Little Neck, Long Island; Flushing Railroad, 12 o'clock, from Hunter's Point; return 2:45 P. M.

BEAUTIFUL PLACE NEAR PLAINFIELD; five to seventeen acres, can be bought low; terms extraordinarily easy; rare opportunity. JAQUES, No. 206 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS.—SAMUEL SCHWAB, plaintiff, against THOMAS NICOL and CHARLOTTE NICOL, his wife, Joseph M. Porges and Adylly Porges, his wife, Ferdinand Kurzman, Frank O'Donnell, George G. Barthold, and Samuel Phillips, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, rendered in this action on the 23d day of July, 1873, the subscriber, as referee therein, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 3d day of September next, at 12 o'clock noon, all that piece or parcel of land described in the said judgment, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate and being on the easterly side of Ridge-street, between Delancey and Broome streets, in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New-York, designated on a map made by the Commissioners for the division of the estate of Thomas Lovett and George Lovett, filed in the office of the Assistant Register or Clerk of the first circuit of the Court of Chancery on or about the 30th day of January, 1825, by the number sixty-six, (66,) bounded and containing as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point distant one hundred feet south from the south-east corner of Ridge-street and Delancey-street; thence running southerly along the east side of Ridge-street twenty-five feet; thence easterly one hundred feet; thence northerly twenty-five feet, and thence westerly one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Aug. 6, 1873. ROBERT E. ROBINSON, Referee.

aug12-2aw3wTuFr*

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

NEW SITELY HOTEL FACING BROADWAY, between Cooper Institute and Bible House, to lease; 200 suites rooms, stores and large restaurant under the same. Nos. 25 and 27 3d-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS FLATS POSSESSING all the modern improvements in the four new buildings erected on 4th-av., corner 32d-st., to strictly respectable families only; references required. Apply at office, No. 106 East 32d-st. THOMAS STEVENSON, Agent.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WANTED FOR FIRST-class brown-stone dwelling No. 222 East 17th-st. Inquire of EDWARD J. SALMON, No. 33 East 17th-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, ELEGANTLY and fully furnished, splendid residence on 51st-st., close by 5th-av.; immediate possession. M. T. WOOLLEY, No. 5½ Pine-st., before 2.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF A PRIVATE house; five rooms, bath-room and water-closet, &c., No. 351 East 19th-st. Apply at real estate office, No. 136 1st-av., corner 8th-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN PLAINFIELD to let; well located; all improvements; would exchange for small house in City. OWNER, 379 Pearl-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—WELL-LOCATED and rented residence, about $20,000; will pay $8,000 to $10,000 cash or equivalent, balance in smaller City property. M. T. WOOLLEY, No. 5½ Pine-st., before 2.

FINANCIAL.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC

RAILWAY COMPANY,

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold

COUPON AND REGISTERED

CONSTRUCTION BONDS

AUTHORIZED BY ACTS OF CONGRESS, with Sinking Fund, AND FREE FROM GOVERNMENT, STATE, AND OTHER TAXES, ISSUED ONLY ON COMPLETED ROAD,

At 90 per Cent.

AND INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are secured by a SINKING FUND and by a FIRST MORTGAGE, covering the Company's Line through to the PACIFIC OCEAN, with its equipment franchises, &c., including upward of 15,000,000 ACRES OF LAND donated by the Government of the United States to aid in the construction of the road.

J. EDGAR THOMSON and } *Trustees of the*
SAMUEL M. FELTON, } *Mortgage.*
THOMAS A. SCOTT, *President of Company.*

FIRST SERIES issued only as road is constructed on the Eastern Texas Division—504 miles of road.

209 Miles of Road in Operation.

From SHREVEPORT to DALLAS, and from MARSHALL to JEFFERSON.

Grading and bridging completed and ties delivered on 200 additional miles of road. Track now being laid at rate of ONE MILE PER DAY. Work commenced on California Division. First section, from San Diego East, under contract.

These Bonds are entitled to the benefit of a Sinking Fund, in addition to the fund to be derived from sale of lands, of an amount equal to ONE PER CENT. on all outstanding bonds, to be deposited with the TRUSTEES annually, and by them applied to the purchase and cancellation of bonds at par, as they shall be designated by lot, *at the option of the holders of the bonds so drawn*, and they are also receivable, at par and interest, in payment for any of the lands donated by the United States.

Government bonds and all other marketable securities will be received at current prices in exchange for these bonds, without expense to the investor.

Pamphlets, maps, and full information will be furnished on application to the following banking-houses:

H. G. STEBBINS & SON, New-York;
EDM'DD. RANDOLPH & CO., New-York;
B. K. JAMISON & Co., Philadelphia.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE. PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equalled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest is payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND

7 Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds,

DUE 1892. COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The BOND is safe and profitable.

The ROAD is successful and increases daily in prosperity.

FOR SALE BY

JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers,
No. 24 Pine-st.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } **BANKERS,** { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

12 per Cent. Interest

PER ANNUM.

FOR SALE—A moderate amount of good and safe MORTGAGE R. R. BONDS at 60 and interest, that will pay TWELVE PER CENT. and rise in value. For particulars address JAS. TOMPKINS, Box No. 401 N. Y. City P. O.

$200,000.

Jersey City offers for sale at the Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau-st., City of New-York, $200,000 of her bonds, in sums of $1,000 each, having forty years to run, interest payable in the City of New-York at seven per cent., semi-annually.

July 1, 1873, the total debt of Jersey City was	$12,267,162 00
Corporation property, including past due assessments for streets and sewers	11,119,526 00
Assessed valuation of 1872	68,496,855 00
Half of the assessed value of railroad property which, by recent law, is taxable this year	11,000,000 00
Total assessed value for 1873	$79,496,855 00

Population of city about 103,000.

All private property, including banking and railroad capital, situated in Jersey City, is liable for the payment of these bonds, which are also exempt from all taxation. No better investment can be found for savings banks, life insurance companies, or for trust funds. Price ninety-eight per cent. and accrued interest. AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Financial Agent of Jersey City, at No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, DUE 1890. ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD COMPANY OF KENTUCKY.

We offer for sale $50,000 of these bonds. The road is completed from Elizabethtown to Paducah, and a branch to Louisville, a distance of forty-six miles is being rapidly constructed.

The City of Louisville has $2,000,000 of stock, and the counties and private subscriptions amount to $2,107,000 in addition.

We recommend these bonds as a safe and desirable investment. NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS.—AMERICAN, Adriatic, Commercial, National, Resolute. For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND, AND ALLOW INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

WOOD & DAVIS

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice Bonds to supply investors; execute orders for Government Securities, Gold, and Railroad Stocks; pay interest on deposits according to the nature of the account.

No. 31 Pine-st.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,

☞ NOW COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED. COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

NEWARK CITY SEVENS,

COUPON OR REGISTERED,

A limited amount for sale by

WILLIAM T. MEREDITH & CO.,
No. 54 Exchange-place.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the principal Cities of Europe.

GOLD!!!

ST. LOUIS CO. 6s.; STATE OF MISSOURI, DUE 1893. FOR SALE AT 99, AND ACCRUED INTEREST. GEORGE K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

LOUISVILLE CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

DUE IN 1906.

Interest payable January and July at Bank of America. We offer for sale $1,000,000 of these desirable Bonds, and recommend them to investors.

Price, 90 and interest.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.
NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.
WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.
HALLGARTEN & CO.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Quarterly Dividend of this Company at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stock, will be paid on and after Sept. 1 proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen on the 2d of September.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

WANTED—$25,000 KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY Company's First mortgage (7 per cent. gold) Land Grant Bonds, and Kansas Pacific Railway Company's Railroad and Land Grant (Denver Extension) Bonds for the Sinking Fund.

Written proposals will be opened at my office on Saturday, Aug. 23, at noon. ADOLPHUS MEIER, Trustee. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12, 1873.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY STOCK, Nos. 15,114, 13,571; 100 shares each, in the name of Ascan Backus. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped, and new certificates applied for. NEW-YORK, July 28, 1873.

HOLDERS OF ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH Railway First Mortgage Bonds will please advise with TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

Exchange Fire Ins. Co., 172 Broadway,

Cor. Maiden Lane, N. Y.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1873.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, } SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 13, 1873. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent. has this day been declared upon the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the banking house of the company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York, on the 5th day of September next, to holders who are registered as such, at the close of business hours on the 22d day of August, inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 11th day of September next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on the 10th of September next. The transfer-books will close on the evening of Aug. 30, and reopen on the morning of Sept. 11. M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1873. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 18, 1873. J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, } QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, } WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873. }

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,086. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,294.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War, M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIRST QUARTERMASTER DISTRICT, HOUSTON-ST., CORNER GREENE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WITH a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited, and will be received at this office until 12 M., Sept. 11, 1873, for the construction of a Sewer at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, in accordance with the plan and specifications on file in this office. The work must be proposed for as a whole, and not by the foot or yard. A written guarantee of two (2) responsible persons, for the prompt execution and fulfillment of the contract, should it be awarded, must accompany the proposals. All material and labor to be furnished by the contractor, and the work completed within thirty days from award of contract.

The proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for Sewer at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor," and addressed to the "Chief Quartermaster, First Quartermaster District," as above. R. O. TYLER, Lieut. Col., and Deputy Quartermaster General, Brevet Major Gen. U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 9 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of the several school-houses in said ward.

Proposals will be received at the same time and place for the alterations, &c., of the steam heating apparatus in Grammar School-house No. 29, in said ward. JOHN N. MERRILL, Chairman Board of School Trustees, First Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 10 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the alterations, &c., of Primary School-house No. 293 Pearl-st.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for alterations of the steam heating apparatus in said building. SAMUEL H. RANDALL, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Second Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 11 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of the several school-houses in said ward.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for cleaning and repairing the stoves, pipes, flues, &c., in said schools. TIMOTHY BRENNAN, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Sixth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 12 o'clock M. on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of Grammar School-houses Nos. 20 and 42, in said ward. ALONZO TRUESDELL, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 1 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of Grammar School Houses Nos. 45 and 55 in said ward. MATTHEW BIRD, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Sixteenth Ward.

Plans and specifications for all of the above-named work may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidders. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party offering a proposal must be put on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

Dated New-York, Aug. 7, 1873.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT C. S., } OMAHA, Neb., July 28, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received until 11 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 8th day of September, 1873, for furnishing the Subsistence Department, United States Army, the following stores, delivered at the United States Subsistence store-house in Omaha, or at the usual places of delivery in Chicago or St. Louis, by the 25th of September, 1873, viz.:

100	bbls. Mess Pork.
130,000	pounds Bacon, short clear sides, in gunnies.
70,000	pounds Beans, choice white, hand-picked, in barrels.
11,000	pounds Peas, split, in barrels.
24,000	pounds Rice, in barrels.
2,600	pounds Hominy, (grits,) in barrels.
2,600	pounds Hominy, (coarse,) in barrels.
89,000	pounds Coffee, green Rio, in double sacks.
166,000	pounds Sugar, equal in quality to Stuart's "C," in barrels.
9,000	gallons Vinegar, whisky, (requiring thirty-five grains of bi-carbonate of potassa to neutralize one fluid ounce,) in new, full-hooped oak barrels, with one iron hoop on each end, heads and iron hoops painted, and bungs capped with tin.
17,000	pounds Candles, adamantine, full weight, sixes or eights, in boxes, strapped.
40,000	pounds Soap, hard and dry, free from adulterations, in boxes, strapped.
44,000	pounds Salt, fine grain, clean and dry, in bright barrels.
2,225	pounds ground Black Pepper, free from adulterations, in full weight four-ounce papers, packed in boxes strapped, containing 25 pounds net.

Proposals for delivery at Omaha must be addressed to the undersigned at Omaha, Neb.; for delivery at Chicago, to Major R. Macfeely, C. S., at Chicago, Ill.; for delivery at St. Louis, to Capt. C. B. Penrose, C. S., at St. Louis, Mo.

Bidders are especially requested to address their bids to the proper officer; i. e., to the Commissary on duty where they propose to deliver stores.

Cooperage must be of the best kind, and every package must be in first-rate shipping order. Actual tare at the time of delivery is required.

Samples (meats excepted) must accompany proposals, and be referred to therein. Freight on samples must be pre-paid.

Proposals will be received subject to the usual conditions, heretofore published.

Blank proposals and further information will be furnished upon application to any of the Commissaries named. J. W. BARRIGER, Brevet Brigadier General and C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SLOOP-OF-WAR AT KITTERY NAVY-YARD.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, July 30, 1873. }

Proposals will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of September next, from builders or mechanics qualified to do the work, for the raising, framing, and ribboning, planking from keel to rail, ceiling, including keelsons, clamps, spirketting, and battery, to rail, putting in decks, including all bits, &c., putting on main and hammock rails, channels and chains, building store-rooms, magazines, and lockers, joiner-work inside and out, calking and scraping, building quarter galleries and setting head, and painting complete, of a sloop-of-war of about 640 tons. The materials, tools, and facilities for doing the work will be furnished by the Government.

The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair will be at the Kittery Navy-yard on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of August next, and in connection with the Naval Constructor of that yard will meet persons desiring to make proposals for the work above mentioned, and will give all necessary explanations concerning the work to be done, and in regard to the character of the materials, tools, and facilities to be furnished by the Government.

Plans and specifications may be seen and examined by applying to the Commandant of the Kittery Navy-yard, after Aug. 1, 1873.

LETTING NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer, No. 23 5th-av., in the City of New-York, until noon of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, for grading and bridging all that portion of this company's road between the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, 205 miles.

Proposals will be received for the whole distance, or for sections of about twenty-five miles each.

For further information apply at the office of the Chief Engineer in New-York, or to Gen. T. L. Rosser, Division Engineer, Minneapolis, Minn. W. MILNOR ROBERTS, Chief Engineer. NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1873.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA R. CARNEGIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, office of the Irving Insurance Company, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1873. JAMES WILSON, NICHOLAS F. PALMER, } Executors.

f25-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN L. BROWER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ogden, Brower & Company, No. 17 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April, 1873. ISAAC C. OGDEN, JOHN LEFOY BROWER, A. THEW H. BROWER, } Executors.

ap29-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. GASHERIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the store of Rice, Goodwin, Walker & Co., of No. 476 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of June, 1873. LEWIS H. TYLER, WILLIAM H. JANSEN, } Executors.

je24-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December, 1873, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of May, 1873. SARAH J. DONOHOE, Executrix.

my20-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DEAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Charles A. Dean, No. 235 Madison-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of June, 1873. CHARLES A. DEAN, WM. L. DEAN, } Executors.

je17-1aw3mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA LIVINGSTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Townsend Wandell, Attorney, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1873. CORNELIA M. GREENLY, Executrix.

ap8-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH NORRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Norris & Miller, No. 229 East Forty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of April, 1873. BRAINARD T. NORRIS, Administrator.

my6-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS A. WHITAKER, late of the City New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 216 West 38th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of July, 1873. C. EARLE WHITAKER, Executor.

jy15-1aw6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER NAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 63 Centre-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1873. PETER NAYLOR, Jr., BENJAMIN HAXTUN, } Executors.

jy1-1aw6moTu

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 620 5TH-AV.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies.

Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24; all collegiate course Number of family pupils limited.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF. BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mrs. George Vandenhoff will open her boarding and day school for BOYS, at NO. 106 WEST 42D-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. All the pupils will have the advantage of Mrs. Vandenhoff's personal instruction in ELOCUTION and in the correct and elegant speaking and writing of the English language, as well as in geography, history, and the English department generally. Latin, French, German, mathematics, &c., will be taught by competent masters.

School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Applications may be made personally or by letter to MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF, No. 106 West 42d-st.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—A FAMILY boarding-school. On the Harlem Railroad, eighty-five miles from New York. Full courses of seminary instruction, with preparation for college or business. Personal care in study, habits, and health.

Terms, $360 per year.

Fortieth year begins Sept. 15. S. T. FROST, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)

Session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious; course of studies extensive; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MADAME O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and, if it is desired, may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information. THOS. D. REED.

MISS COMSTOCK, Reservoir Park, near 5th-av., New-York. Primary, Progressive, and Finishing Ladies' School. Fall term commences Sept. 24; boarding pupils, sixteen; single rooms and school carriage, if desired. Circulars mailed on request. Personal information at the institution, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., Murray Hill.

MRS. GARRETSON, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1873. Applications made personally or by letter, as above.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S INSTITUTE, No. 25 West 46th-st. French, English, German, and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Number limited. Regular collegiate course taught. Reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. For circulars direct as above.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE. A BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its tenth year Sept. 22. Circulars sent on application to REV. JOSEPH D. HULL.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE, BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y. Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 24 EAST 22D-ST., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, Great Barrington, Mass. I. and J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for boys in Southern Berkshire.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d-st.—Fourteen experienced instructors. German, English, and French thoroughly taught. Latin or Spanish optional. Special attention given to German studies of Anglo-American pupils. Kindergarten, boarding-school for boys. Fifteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 9. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

MERVIEW ACADEMY, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND—Established 1866.—Miss Gannon's English, French, and German Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, will reopen for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Miss Gannon is assisted in the musical department by her niece, Miss Louisa Eckstein, the celebrated pianiste from London. Terms $280 per annum. Location healthy and pleasant.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, METHODIST Building, No. 805 Broadway, New-York, will open (after a brief vacation) on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Those desiring to arrange for seats will do well to call at the office before the 30th of August. First come best served. S. S. PACKARD, President. CHAS. CLAGHORN, Secretary.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE.—EIGHTH YEAR. DAY and Boarding School for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. French language, English branches, German, Spanish, classics and mathematics. Primary and Commercial Departments. Preparation for College and scientific schools.

ROCKY DELL INSTITUTE, LIME ROCK, Conn.—Family School for Boys.—Location retired and healthful; accommodations ample and superior; instruction thorough; discipline mild and parental; next term begins Sept. 17. Address J. H. HURLBURT, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

THE HOME INSTITUTE, NYACK, N. Y.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will open, Sept. 1, on Clinton-st., second door from 1st-av., Mr. Doran Smith's late residence. D. P. LEE, Principal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16; number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys; a few boarders taken. Circulars at Putnam's, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

EDWARD'S-PLACE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Stockbridge, Mass.; known for 20 years; send for circular; Fall term begins Sept. 17. F. HOFFMANN, Prin. and Prop. P. B. PIERCE, successor to J. Reid, Jr.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends; full term commences 9th month, 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nyack, on Hudson.—The Fall term of this seminary, delightfully situated on the Hudson River, near New-York, will commence Sept. 24. For catalogue and circular, with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST'S HOME SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Newburg, N. Y., will begin its ninth year WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Number of pupils limited. French and German spoken in the family.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Fourth annual session commences Sept. 8; English, classical and commercial; thorough work, salutary discipline, a pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR CHILdren, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES, will reopen Sept. 24. Miss E. M. COE, Principal, No. 15 West 42d-st.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORcester, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Supt.

MISS S. B. JOHNSON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, No. 793 Lexington-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, GERMAN, and French Boarding and Day School, reopens Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d-st.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN Sept. 2. For circulars, apply to Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Address Mrs. C. W. BOCKEE, Principal.

DR. SACHS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR boys, No. 53½ West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 15; German a specialty.

RURAL HIGH SCHOOL, CLINTON, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. References exchanged. Send for circular. A. P. KELSEY, Principal.

DULL BOYS WAKED UP AND SET A-GOING AT Yonkers Military Institute. Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 25th of September, 1873.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING School for five boys; small day school, good home, moderate terms. M. OAKEY, Jamesburg, N. J.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 23.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th-st., next to Delmonico's. BROOKLYN BRANCH, Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court-st., near State. THE FALL TERM of this popular Music School begins MONDAY, Sept. 1. Private and class instruction in all branches of vocal and instrumental music and modern languages by the most eminent Professors, at prices within the reach of all.

Patrons are requested to make early application. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN DAILY.

SEABURY SEMINARY, NO. 125 WEST 42D-st., near Reservoir Park.—Commences Sept. 20; seventh successful year; a thorough classical English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children; French spoken; also separate school for boys, under immediate charge of principal and first-class masters; three departments, senior, junior, and kindergarten; modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, music, by professors; *so charge without adequate improvement;* highest references. Apply to Senior Principal, Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d-st.

H. C. SYMONDS WILL REOPEN HIS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, N. Y., SEPT. 3.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NEWBURG, N. Y. For circular, address the Principal.

KINDERGARTEN. MISS HAINES and MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that they will continue under the same teacher the kindergarten so successfully established last year, with the addition of an intermediate class and a class for training kindergarteners. Applications can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MME. C. MEARS, (Assisted by MLLE. L. SEE,) No. 222 Madison-av., New-York. English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. WILL REOPEN SEPT. 22, 1873. Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 1 to receive her patrons and friends.

MACGREGOR HALL, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND. A Family and Day School for young ladies; will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Address Miss M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe-av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Sept. 17. Application may be made personally, or for circulars, as above.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON Will reopen their school for young ladies and children, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, and their Kindergarten on Oct. 1. Application can be made personally or by letter, No 10 Gramercy Park. A punctual attendance of their pupils at the reopening is respectfully requested.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 26, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving-place, corner of 18th-st. References: Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Peter Carter, Esq., Ralph Wells, Esq., Arthur B. Graves, Esq., John L. Riker, Esq.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S Classical, English, French and German, Family and Day School for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st-st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its seventeenth year Sept. 25, 1873. For full information send for catalogue. Address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., No. 75 East 61st-st.

MISS WALTHER'S GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For YOUNG LADIES, at COLLEGE POINT, Long Island, will open Sept. 15; French and English taught by native teachers residing in the family. Only a limited number of boarders received.

MISS STEERS' ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th-st., will be reopen Sept. 22. Address until Sept. 1, No. 48 West 17th-st.

The school carriage will be in attendance for pupils.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J., offers to twenty-five boarding pupils superior educational advantages, and the choicest home accommodations. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES. French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 22. Circulars at BRENTANO'S Book-store, No. 33 Union-square, and LESPINASSE & FRIEDMANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on Sept. 25, 1873. Address as above, by letter, until Sept. 10.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR PEEKSKILL, N. Y. CHARLES D. MORRIS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 16.

MISS PERINE, No. 106 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., will reopen her English and French School for Young Ladies and Children Sept. 25.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE. A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular. HENRY W. SIGLAR, JOHN MACNIE, } Principals.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J. Will be reopened Sept. 8.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st.—Open day and evening for Fall pupils. Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, taught practically. Apply for particulars.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 138 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Fall term will begin Sept. 17. CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, N. Y., $400 per year. Opens Sept. 10. Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., } Associate Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON. IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE. A boarding-school for boys, opens Sept. 1 at Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDING THE HOPKINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, combines the advantages of the family and the private tutor, with drill in the large classes of a school which sends this year forty pupils to YALE. Address WM. A. MAGILL, A. M., Nos. 126 and 128 High-st., New-Haven, Conn.

ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN AND PARENTS.—Now is the time to engage desks for the coming year or quarter, at the WEST-SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.; the most select and practical in the City. Separate Evening School. Please call or write.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Sept. 23. Apply by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their school in New-York.

MISS BRACKETT AND MISS ELIOT WILL reopen their Day and Boarding School for girls from six to twenty-one years of age, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 117 East 36th-st.; number limited; girls prepared for any college or university. At home after Sept. 10.

FOR BOYS.—MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; a first-class boarding-school; grounds extensive; uniform, dark blue; daily gymnastic drill. Reopens SEPT. 17. Address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

MRS. J. M. CALDWELL, BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, Kindergarten. Boys under twelve received. No. 1,311 Park-av., between 85th and 86th sts.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING-school for boys. Begins September 9. E. A. FAIRCHILD, A. P. NORTHROP.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French day school for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison-av. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downingtown, Chester County, Penn.; $260 per year; thorough instruction; homelike and healthy. Send for catalogues. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Prin.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE, FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING SCHOOL for young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 15. Address Rev. ADRIEN GORY, B. D., Summit, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND Military Academy, Peekskill, on the Hudson.—Reopens first Monday in September. E. S. SEARLE, Principal.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN WILL be resumed Sept. 15, by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st. Apply from 10 to 12 M.; circulars sent on application.

A LITTLE BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—No. 77 College-st., Hartford, Conn. For references and circulars, please address Mrs. M. L. READ.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL, AT SING SING, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 11, 1873.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS opens Sept. 8. Address S. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A Boarding-school for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M.

THE BEST RECOMMENDATION—SONS OF former pupils at Yonkers Military Institute.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HINSDALE, (SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY,) Associated with Prof. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, Will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, AT NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK on TUESDAY, Sept. 23, 1873. Application may be made as above.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY, A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and elocution.

A thoroughly-organized military department, riding school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16. BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d-st., near 5th-av. and Central Park. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; a thorough English course with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages; home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school; the musical department under the direction of Prof. S. B. MILLS, and other instructors of acknowledged talent, offers peculiar advantages to those who desire to make music a special study. All communications to be addressed as above till Sept. 1, when Mlle. ROSTAN will be at home to receive applications herself.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE,

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A family school for boys; earnest teaching, faithful discipline; location healthful, beautiful and only one hour from New-York City; a safe, happy, Christian home. Send for Catalogue with full details and references. W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., CAPT. W. A. FLINT, } Principals, Stamford, Conn.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE. Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS' Boarding and Day School for young ladies has removed to the larger and more elegantly-arranged building, No. 26 East 50th-st., (between Madison and 5th avs.,) near Central Park, where a select number of pupils, limited to fourteen, will be received into the family and enjoy the privileges of a refined and beautiful home. References: Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D., LL.D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Ferd. C. Ewer, D. D., and many others. A Kindergarten Department for little children. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 167 MADISON-AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; complete and thorough English course from the primary department to the belles-lettres class, French, German, light gymnastics &c. Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Established A. D. 1860. Reopens Sept. 24. An advanced and finishing course in all departments, providing the best opportunities of European and home schools. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST., Central Park, (between 5th and Madison avs.,) NEW-YORK.

Sleeping-rooms to single occupants when desired. The tenth school-year will begin Sept. 24, 1873. LETTERS AND APPLICATIONS TO BE SENT TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE, A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS. Home comforts; eighteen years' experience; small classes; references first class; $400 per annum. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, Hastings, on Hudson, Westchester County, N. Y.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, A BOARDING-SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. ESTABLISHED 1854. Earnest teaching. Common-sense management. BENJ. MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. FREDERICK JOHNSON, AND MISS AGNES L. JONES. Will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 13 East 31st-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

YONKERS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. Yonkers, on Hudson Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Will open Sept. 17, 1873. Mr. T. J. JACKSON, Principal. Send for circulars before entering elsewhere.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY School, South Orange, N. J.—One hour from New York by the Morris and Essex Railroad; an eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room, armory and equipments; reopens Sept. 16. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; J. W. MILEY, instructor in mathematics and Upton's tactics, with competent instructors also in French, German and drawing. Terms, $500 per annum and no extras.

MISS MOORE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Grove-av., in the town of Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y. Complete and thorough course in English, French, drawing, music, &c. All kinds of embroidery taught without extra charge. Location elevated and healthful; extensive grounds; building handsome and commodious; one hour from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad. Will reopen Sept. 1, 1873.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas. Hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 3. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., superintended by Rev. G. W. Ferguson, M. A., Rector, and by A. H. Austin, Principal, who receives a limited number of boarders, at moderate and inclusive charges. For prospectus apply to the Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE.—SELECT FRENCH, GERman, and English literary, classic, and commercial day and boarding school, No. 35 East 62d-st., near Central Park, will reopen Sept. 15. Prospectus sent by mail. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.—A MILITARY COLlege, established 1834. Preparatory department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Good discipline. Address Prof. CHARLES DOLE, Northfield, Vt. Year 1873-4 opens Aug. 28.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Established 1820.—Next term commences Sept. 24. Apply for circulars and information to Prof. O. P. HUBBARD or EDWARD A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, lights, &c., in this well-known Institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

A GOOD HOME; PLEASANT, HEALTHY LOCAtion; solid instruction with a small number and moderate terms. Send for a circular of the Neshanic Institute for boys, Neshanic, Somerset County, N. J. Rev. P. D. OAKEY, Principal.

MISS M. F. DUVERNET WILL RESUME HER French, English, and German classes for little and older girls, at her residence, No. 46 West 32d-st., Sept. 15. A limited number of boarders received.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—OUR AIM IS parental care and thorough preparation for business or college; reference to actual patrons. Address at Unionville, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, A. A.

THE MISSES LANE WILL REOPEN THEIR Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 49 West 48th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Application may be made as above.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AND A good home at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in."

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The sixteenth annual term of this Institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones-st., corner Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, 1873. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues or information, as to course of study, &c., address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c.

THE ALBANY LAW SCHOOL. The course of instruction in this school commences on the FIRST TUESDAY, the 2d day of September. Apply to ISAAC EDWARDS, No. 74 State-st., Albany, N. Y.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Hon. H. E. Davies, late Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, President of the Law Faculty.—The next term begins Oct. 6, 1873. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Law Faculty, No. 29 Chambers-st.

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TUITION.—AN EXPERIENCED PROFESSOR DEsires to give lessons, in families or schools, as visiting governess; thorough English course; German, French, Spanish, music and drawing; highest reference. Address E. B. M., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A class of about twenty pupils in the country; English branches, penmanship, natural mathematics, music, object lessons. Apply for three days at the office of the Commercial Hotel, No. 19 Park-row.

WANTED—A TUTOR, RESIDENT IN THE HOUSE, for a family of five, between the ages of eight and sixteen. Address, stating what applicant can teach, where educated, age, terms and references, PATERFAMILIAS, Box No. 3,906 Post-office, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD DESIRES PRIvate pupils or a position in a private school; best references in Cambridge and New-York. Address H. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

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STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

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Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

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Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

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CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Thursday, Sept. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Sept. 6, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

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CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

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India..........Sat., Aug. 30	Columbia.....Wed., Sept. 17
Italia..........Wed., Sept. 3	Castalia.....Sat., Sept. 20

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

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Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations.	$130	$130

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With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 13	Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 16
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 20	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 23
*Algeria, Wed'day, Aug. 27	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 30
*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 3	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 6
*Java, Wednesday, Sept. 10	Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 13

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCOTIA, embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, 1873.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

ALABAMA..........Saturday, Aug. 23
PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 3
VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 17
GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Oct. 1

and every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DAURE....Saturday, Aug. 23
ST. LAURENT..........ROUSSAN....Saturday, Sept. 6
EUROPE..........LEMARIE....Saturday, Sept. 20
VILLE DU HAVRE....SURMONT..Saturday, Oct. 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

EGYPT, GROGAN..........Saturday, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER..........Saturday, Aug. 30, at 9:30 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE..........Saturday, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON..........Saturday, Sept. 13, at 10:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. GUARD..........Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN....Aug. 27, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN....Sept. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Sept. 10, 8:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE, JR....Sept. 17, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. MORGAN..........Sept. 24, 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Aug. 20.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer ALASKA, Capt. NOLAN, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Mazatlan and Manzanillo; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on Aug. 23, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH..........Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..........Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, Aug. 19.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 26.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Sept. 2.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Aug. 23, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. BECKETT, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Aug. 23.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Kingston, Jamaica, ATLAS, Sept. 4.

For Porto-au-Prince, Curacoa, Laguayra and Puerto Cabello, ARIEL, Sept. 5.

For Porto-au-Prince and Carthagena, CLARIBEL, Sept. 16.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)..........Aug. 21
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only)..........Aug. 28
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only)..........Sept. 4
CUBA (Havana and Mexico) Noon..........Sept. 6

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily,
(Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SYLVAN GLEN, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND, Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold at all the principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,

From foot 23d-st., East River.
EXCURSION
Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st.

All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 15th.....9:00 A. M.	Friday, 15th.....1:30 P. M.
Saturday, 16th.10:00 A. M.	Saturday, 16th.....2:30 P. M.
Sunday, 17th.....9:30 A. M.	Sunday, 17th.....3:30 P. M.
Monday, 18th....11:30 A. M.	Monday, 18th.....4:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 19th.....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 20th.6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 20th.3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 21st....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 21st....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 22d.......7:00 A. M.
Friday, 22d.......3:00 P. M.	

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 19th...11:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 19th.....6:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 20th.7:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 19th.....4:00 P. M.
Thursday, 21st....7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 20th.3:00 P. M.
Friday, 22d........8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 21st....3:00 P. M.
	Friday, 22d.......3:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

DAILY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. 15 minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR CATSKILL.

THE FLOATING PALACE, NEW CHAMPION, Leaves Franklin-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 6 P. M. Propeller ANDREW HARDER opposite days, at 5 P. M.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES. EXCURSION tickets to Halifax and return, $22.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 6 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st. each way, for passengers only.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—THE beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market-street every afternoon at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Pier 27 E. R., 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust and about half railroad fare.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M., 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 5:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

STEAM-BOATS.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct routes to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE FOR SING SING AND IONA ISLAND.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave the foot of Harrison-st., Pier No. 34, every morning at 8 o'clock; 23d-st. at 8:15; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning leaves Iona Island at 2 o'clock; Sing Sing, 3:10 P. M.; arrive at New-York at 5:30.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," at 8:50 A. M. 3:20 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M., and via P. W. and B. R. R., at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:20, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M., 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M. Emigrant and 2d class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10, 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," 6:40 A. M., 4:05 and 9:15 P. M. Sundays, 6:40 A. M.; and via P. W. and B. Railroad 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M.

From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 9:15, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M.; 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains depart and arrive at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York:

Depart.		Arrive.
8:10 A. M.	Mail for Patchogue, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead....	6:05 P. M.
9:40 A. M.	Rockaway Express..........	6:52 P. M.
10:40 A. M.	Islip Accommodation, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach..........	4:30 P. M.
1:40 P. M.	Babylon Acc'n, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach..	10:35 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	Babylon Express, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach..........	9:45 A. M.
4:10 P. M.	Fire Island and Patchogue Ex.	10:05 A. M.
4:40 P. M.	Patchogue Acc'n, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead....	9:00 A. M.
5:10 P. M.	Hempstead and Rockaway Ex.	8:40 A. M.
5:40 P. M.	Islip Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway..........	8:05 A. M.
6:40 P. M.	Babylon Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway..........	6:46 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	Sundays only, from Bushwick-av. for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach, arriving at Bushwick at..........	7:00 P. M.

Baggage checked at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York; or South 8th-st., Brooklyn.

L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW ROUTE TO BABYLON AND FIRE ISLAND

VIA
FLUSHING AND NORTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Hunter's Point for above places at 9 and 11 A. M. and 2:30, 4, (express,) 5, (express,) 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leave Babylon at 6:20, 8:20, (express,) 8:30, 10:32 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:40 P. M.

Time by express train, 1 hour 10 minutes.

Time by accommodation train, 1 hour 30 minutes.

Ferry-boats leave foot of East 34th-st., New-York, fifteen minutes before train time, and leave James-slip, foot of Chambers-st., East River, thirty minutes before train time.

Trains leaving Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. connect with boats for Fire Island.

Trains leaving Babylon at 8:20 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. connect with boats from Fire Island.

AUG. 4, 1873. G. H. SHARP, Train Despatcher.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.

The 1 o'clock train carries drawing-room cars and reaches Newport in seven hours and ten minutes.

THEODORE WARREN,
Superintendent, Newport, R. I.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY
INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR
FURNITURE,

CARPETS,

BEDDING, &c., AT
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S,
Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st.
AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.

Don't throw away your money on goods only made to sell, but
GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

FURNITURE SALE.

WINANS & GARRETTSON, Nos. 527 and 529 6th-av., offer for sale an assortment of parlor and chamber furniture, mattresses, sewing-machines, paintings, &c., &c. If not previously sold, will be offered at auction THURSDAY, 21st inst. Furniture sent on or before Wednesday may be included in the sale.

A. KIMBEL & J. CABUS, FURNITURE MANUfacturers and Decorators, will remove from Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, to their spacious ware-rooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East 20th-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER-cooler—the best meat, fruit, ice, and health preserver in the world. Refrigerators repaired. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL LADIES DESIRING FIRST-CLASS HELP, ALL nationalities, any capacity, City or country, should apply at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store; references investigated.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS FOR all capacities, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. MRS. LOWE.

AT PELTON & CO.'S.—NO. 645 6TH-AV., NEAR 38th-st., (formerly with Bedell) are competent and reliable servants, Protestant and Catholic, City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, OR NURSE.—By a very competent young woman, (Protestant); thoroughly understands chamber-work, and is an excellent waitress; is very careful and affectionate to children; will go in the country if desired. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and tidy young girl in a private family; has excellent reference as to character and ability; is willing and obliging; has no objection to assist with children; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTable young English person as chamber-maid or waitress in a hotel. Call at No. 621 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two sisters, North of Ireland Protestants, who are desirous of doing the work of a family between them both; are thoroughly competent in every respect; cook makes excellent bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; chamber-maid is a nice washer and ironer; will give best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very tidy Scotch Protestant woman; thoroughly understands her work in every respect; is capable of taking a cook's place without washing; makes nice bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; has no objection to a home in the country in a small family. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable and competent young woman in a private family; has excellent references; understands milk and butter; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over the drug-store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS THOROUGH plain cook; assist in washing, or all washing of small family; is a splendid baker of bread, understands plain desserts well; City reference; lady to be seen; City or country. Apply to Pelton & Co., No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL AS cook and laundress, or general servant; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, economical, and reliable servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

DOMESTIC HELP
Of all nationalities, including
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
constantly on hand at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK.—BY A VERY CAPABLE SWEDISH WOMAN of thirty years as cook in a gentleman's house; is qualified to perform anything in the culinary art, either French or American; good reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY EXPERIENCED ENGLISH COOK; CAN do all kinds of cooking, baking, boning, larding; makes desserts, ice-cream, and side dishes; has seven years' references. Can be seen at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK OR COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—By a Protestant woman; very respectable and excellent cook; meats, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker; can get up nice side dishes; best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; FIRST-class cook; private family; good baker; understands her business in all branches; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 6 West 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; a Protestant woman; thoroughly understands all kinds of family cooking; good baker; country preferred; satisfactory references. Call at No. 309 7th-av., near 28th-st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN, AS first-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; best reference given. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook and baker; will assist with washing; City or country. Call at No. 150 West 28th-st., one flight up.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable German girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

EMPLOYERS WANTING RELIABLE COLORED servants, male and female, for any capacity, should call at SIMMS' Select Family Agency, No. 543 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, NEAT, and tidy young woman in a private family; has unexceptionable references as to character and ability; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; understands milk and butter; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG woman, who is anxious to get in the country; understands all branches of house-work; also the care of milk and butter; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER AND Ironer.—By an American young woman, lately from the East; very respectable, neat, and settled-looking; good cook, washer and ironer, and bread baker; country or City; best references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS neat, clean, tidy and desirous of work; does not understand much about cooking, but is a very nice washer and ironer; will give reference from last employer for honesty, sobriety, &c.; will go in the country if desired. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., cor. 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, in a private family, to do general house-work; best City reference. For further particulars inquire of Mrs. Boyd, No. 515 Pearl-st.

LADY'S-MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent woman, French, as lady's-maid, seamstress and hair-dresser; understands her duties in every respect; is highly recommended and speaks English. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, who understands her business in every detail: can flute, polish, puff, and starch nicely; has no objection to be generally useful in a family; will be very well recommended from last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS a superior laundress; understands doing up ladies' and children's fine clothes, French fluting, &c.; has over one year's City reference from last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, or Fine Washing.—By a very respectable woman; she is a thorough laundress; does French fluting and all kinds of fine work; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress or chamber-maid and seamstress; is a competent nurse; is willing and obliging; has two years' reference from last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of children; no objection to assist with other work, or would take care of a baby; can be seen at present employer's. Call for two days at No. 165 West 47th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; is a good operator on several machines; has good references; City or country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, AS child's nurse; thoroughly understands the care of children; willing and obliging; excellent reference. Call at No. 220 West 27th-st., Room No. 6.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A BABY to nurse at her own home; understands the care of children from birth; good references. Call at No. 220 West 27th-st., first floor, back room.

NURSE, &c.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GERman girl, to take care of children, or as chamber-maid. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED seamstress and dress-maker; understands hair-dressing; will go to the country or travel with a family; fourteen years in last situation. Call at No. 340 East 21st-st.

WASHING.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN SOME WASHing to do at her own home; is a first-class laundress; fluting and puffing done in French style. Can be seen, or address, at No. 319 West 25th-st., one flight of stairs, back room.

HELP WANTED.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A FEW ENergetic men for the various departments of their retail store; only experienced, first-class hands need apply, by letter or to the MANAGER, Broadway and 10th-st.

WANTED—A TAILOR; SINGLE MAN, AND QUALIfied to cut, and take charge; none but sober men with undoubted reference will be heard. Apply to the Superintendent of the House of Refuge, Randall's Island.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN TO WRITE IN AN office; must be intelligent, quick at figures, and write a good hand; salary $10 per week. Address, with references, Post-office Box No. 5,071.

LINEN SALESMAN WANTED—A GOOD OPENing for a steady, reliable man, who can influence some trade. Address, giving experience, reference, &c., Y. A. B., Box No. 119 Times Office.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry-goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

(For account of whom it may concern,)

$40,000 Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds (hypothecated); $1,000 each.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY (TUESDAY,) Aug. 19, at 12:30 o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo and Menton Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Abyssinia, and can be seen on Cunard Dock, Jersey City.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8.—SINgle, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 50c. No. 262 6th-av., 16th and 17th sts. Remember, No. 262.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLER'S GOODS.

In large stock including Horse-sheets and Blankets, Fly-nets, whips, English Saddles, Bits, Stirrups and Spurs, Horse-brushes, Carriage-robes and Lap-dusters, Chamois-skins, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING IN NEW-YORK CITY.—ONE OF the most desirable places in the City for transient or permanent boarding is at the Home of Health, Nos. 39 and 41 West 26th-st., near Madison-square, between Broadway and 6th-av. Elegant suites and single rooms. Table excellent. Turkish, electric, and other baths.

Board is given with or without rooms and rooms with or without board. Transient boarders or lodgers received at all times, day or night.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH-ST.—THREE LARGE handsomely-furnished rooms; second floor; exclusive bath; private table; also, a room on third floor suitable for a couple or a single gentleman; references; private family.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH-ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5th-av.—Handsomely-furnished suites of apartments, consisting of parlor, three bedrooms, and bath, with private table; also, smaller suites, without private table.

NO. 39 7TH-AV., CORNER 13TH-ST.—TO LET, a choice of new and handsomely furnished large and small rooms with first-class board; terms moderate to permanent parties; best of reference given.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR floor; also, entire second floor; bay windows and alcove; singly or en suite; private family; terms moderate. No. 58 Lexington-av., corner 25th-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO TWO single gentlemen in a private family; very desirable location. Inquire at No. 168 West 34th-st.

NO. 250 MADISON-AV.—TWO SUITES OF rooms, elegantly furnished, to let to families, with private table; also rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST.—A HANDSOME SUITE of rooms, parlor floor; also, second floor, five connecting rooms, with or without private table.

NO. 63 PARK-AV., CITY.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with board for families; with or without private table.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE—ELEGANT ROOMS, unfurnished, near Dr. Hall's Church. Address HUBBARD, No. 54½ West 32d-st., Times Up-town Office.

ONE OR TWO VACANT ROOMS, WITH FIRST-class board, at Ridgedale House, Madison, N. J.

ELEGANT SPACIOUS SECOND FLOOR; PRIvate table or board; first class. No. 33 West 33d-st.

NO. 21 EAST 22D-ST.—ROOMS TO LET WITH board. Private table if desired.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, HONEST AND STRICTLY temperate, desires a situation in some well established wholesale or commission house at a fair compensation; has had City experience, and can furnish satisfactory references. Address F. W., Box No. 125 Times Office.

AN ACTIVE MAN, THIRTY-TWO YEARS OLD, who is thoroughly posted in the liquor trade, wishes to get a situation as traveling agent for a jobbing-house, for any part of the country; best of references given. Address LIQUOR AGENT, care of B. Schlesinger, No. 49½ Catharine-st.

A GENTLEMAN, TWENTY-SIX YEARS OF AGE, desires a position of trust, where, by energy and attention to business, he may acquire a permanency; references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 119 Times Office.

A BOY BETWEEN SIXTEEN AND SEVENTEEN, wishes to learn steel engraving; first-class reference. Address A. B., No. 26 Park-place, Brooklyn.

CIVIL ENGINEER.—A CIVIL ENGINEER, OF eight years' experience, can be engaged; would go to California. Address, for two weeks, CIVIL ENGINEER, Lock Box No. 1,345 Lock Haven, Penn.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A REspectable man, aged twenty-eight years, who is a good coachman, groom, and plain gardener; can also milk, take care of cattle, mow lawn, tend furnace, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A RELIABLE, INDUStrious man and wife; the man as coachman, groom, plain gardener, generally useful man on a farm or gentleman's place; wife as cook and laundress, or general servant; are respectful, neat, trustworthy, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A COMPEtent and thoroughly reliable English Protestant young man; has unexceptionable City and country reference; has a thorough knowledge of horses; can milk and do plain gardening. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man, aged twenty-three years, who can drive in City or country; also, is a good groom and gardener, and can milk, mow lawn, trim walks, and do general work about a place; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable man, aged thirty years, who can do all kinds of out-door gardening, including cold grapery; is also a very good driver and groom, and can milk and tend furnace; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands taking care of a gentleman's place, milking, &c.; country preferred; good reference. Address P. S., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant man; is a good driver, a thorough groom, and can milk, do gardening, tend furnace, mow lawn, &c.; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST COMPETENT MAN OF long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; training and breaking of young horses to saddle and harness if required; unexceptionable City recommendations. Call or address E. L., 157 East 35th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT young Protestant man as coachman, to assist with gardening; City or country; excellent references. Address, for three days, W. J., Box No. 40 Times Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS COACHman and groom, and will be found a useful man about a gentleman's place; can show first-class references. Address M. C., Box No. 31 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; TWENTY years' reference; in City or country; understands gardening and the care of cows; can furnish satisfactory reference. Address John, No. 301 Broadway, or No. 13 Washington-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED man as coachman; is a good, careful driver, and has no objection to take the care of a small garden; has good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

FARMER AND GARDENER, DAIRY, Poultry, &c.—By an Englishman and wife; man is experienced in all branches of farm-work as done in England, and can do all parts of gardening, green and hot-house; wife is a good dairy and poultry woman; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER, DAIRY, &c.—HOUSE-WORK.—By a respectable married couple; man is experienced in all branches of farm-work, butter, cheese making, &c.; wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; can milk and do all branches of house-work; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, AS FARMER and manager of a gentleman's farm; understands the business in all its branches; wife a good dairy woman. Address A. B., Box No. 231 Times Office.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A GERman Protestant man, who is a good driver and groom, and can do plain gardening, milk, mow lawn, tend furnace, and other work about a place; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER, FARMER, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-aged Englishman, who is well experienced in all kinds of farming, gardening, milking, taking care of cattle, horses, driving, &c.; best recommendations from last employer. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED MAN without family, who has had twenty-three years' practical knowledge in this country in raising fruit, flowers, and vegetables, out door and under glass; best references from former employers. Address M. B., No. 9 John-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS SINgle man; is a first-class fruit and vegetable gardener; understands farm-work, milking; thoroughly competent to take the general charge of a small place; good reference. Address C. D., Box No. 241 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, (Swiss,) married, no children, on gentleman's place; understands hot-house forcing thoroughly; best reference given. Address Louis, care Mr. Bridgeman, seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—AS HEAD GARDENER; WIFE would do dairy work; no family; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation; good references. Call or address J. F., care of W. C. Wilson, No. 43 West 14th-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business in all its branches; can give good recommendations. Address M. D., Box No. 241 Times Office, for three days.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN, WHO THOROUGHly understands the business; has had long experience; good reference; two children in family. Address W. S., Box No. 237 Times Office.

GARDENER.—A PRACTICAL LANDSCAPE GARdener desires an engagement. Address B. G. Bliss, seed-store, No. 23 Park-place.

SECRETARY.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN OF good address, a situation as private secretary to some gentleman. No objections to travel in this country or in Europe. Address S., Box No. 171 New-York Times Office.

USEFUL MAN ABOUT A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE.—By a man aged thirty-five years, with best testimonials for character, capability, &c.; can do plain gardening, milk, mow lawns, take care of cattle and poultry, groom and drive horses, &c. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH WAITer; speaks English thoroughly; has unexceptionable City reference, which will bear the strictest investigation, as to his abilities and general character. Address H. C., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; good City references. Address A. N., No. 150 East 20th-st.

WATCHMAN OR JANITOR.—THE BEST reference given, also any amount of security; none but bankers and warehousemen need apply. Address T. C., Box No. 240 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENORMOUS
SUCCESS
of the
VOKES.

THE HOUSE
CRAMMED
to the
DOORS
nightly
by the
most refined and
elegant
audiences.
EVERYBODY
DELIGHTED.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor...Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

EVERY NIGHT
and at the
SATURDAY MATINEE,
the inimitable
VOKES FAMILY
in their new AMERICAN PLAY,
FUN IN A FOG,
declared by the Press and the public to be the
BEST PIECE IN THE VOKES' REPERTOIRE.
Preceding which every night the admirable two-act drama,
OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY.
TO AVOID THE CRUSH AT THE DOORS IN THE EVENING SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.
Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Places may be secured
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Mail or telegraph orders will receive prompt attention.
SATURDAY, AUG. 23,
SECOND
FUN IN A FOG
MATINEE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS.
THOUSANDS UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION.

THE BLACK CROOK.

BRILLIANT BALLETS. | SUPERB SCENERY.
BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES. | CHARMING MUSIC.
MATT MORGAN'S GRAND ALLEGORICAL PICTURES.
REGAMEY, THE CARICATURIST.
DAVIES, THE VENTRILOQUIST.
THE PERSIAN TWIN SISTERS VERDAY.
THE LONDON MADRIGAL BOYS.
MARTIN'S MECHANICAL HEAD.
250 CORYPHEES AND AUXILIARIES.
EVERYTHING ENTIRELY NEW.
BOX-OFFICE OPEN DAILY AT 8 A. M.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. THOMPSON TROUPE.

OPENING NIGHT
For the Autumn and Winter Season will be on
MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 25,
When the world-famed "Peerless Queen of Burlesque,"
Miss LYDIA THOMPSON,
and
HER NEW ORGANIZATION,
Will commence an engagement limited to five weeks, in a new extravaganza in two acts by George Fawcett Rowe, entitled
MEPHISTO
and the FOUR SENSATIONS,
Introducing all the new company, new scenery, new costumes, new properties, new music. Everything new, and the most
NOVEL AND EXPENSIVE SPECIALTIES
Ever presented in one performance in the United States.
Box-office for booking places will open on Thursday, the 21st inst., at the Theatre.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. J. W. ALBAUGH.

ANOTHER IMMENSE SUCCESS.

EVENING AT 8,	AFTERNOON AT 2,
The Talented Artists,	The Young Tragedian,
Mr. and Mrs.	Mr.
J. W. ALBAUGH,	E. T. STETSON,
In the new Drama of	In Benauld's New Emotional Drama of
POVERTY FLAT;	PABLO;
or,	OR, THE CUBAN BRIDE.
CALIFORNIA IN '49.	

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEO. THOMAS'
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 50 cents; packages containing twelve tickets, $4, at the usual places; private boxes $2 extra.
EVERY THURSDAY, GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

By the popular steamer
ARROWSMITH,

From Pier No. 36 East River, at 9 and 33d-st. at 9:15 A. M., through the East River and Long Island Sound to
SEA CLIFF GROVE,
Where, besides the unsurpassed facilities for bathing, fishing, boating, &c., a beautiful and
FREE GROVE
Is fully provided with Spring water, Tables, Seats, &c., &c., for the use of all Church, Sunday-school, family, and other orderly excursionists.

No spirituous liquors or disorderly persons are permitted on the grounds.

Tickets may be secured on steamer. For the trip 50 cents; children half price.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.

LONG BRANCH RACES.
STEAMER PLYMOUTH ROCK
WILL MAKE AN
EXTRA TRIP AT 11:30 A. M.,
AUG. 20, 22, AND 23.

Races will commence at 2 P. M., or on arrival of the train.

RETURNING, a train will leave the Park for Long Branch ONLY, at 4:15 P. M., or at the termination of the races.

PASSENGERS FOR NEW-YORK will take the train LEAVING LONG BRANCH AT 6:13 P. M., connecting with STEAMER PLYMOUTH ROCK, ARRIVING IN NEW-YORK 7:45 P. M.

Music by Keating's band.
W. W. SENAT, Superintendent.
JOHN F. COLE, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

H. B. CROSSETT'S EXCURSION OFFICE removed temporarily to No. 391 West-st., above Christopher-st. Steamer Wyoming, barges Sarah Smith, Chicago, Caledonia, and Republic; Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Iona Island, and Eaglewood.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.
MONMOUTH PARK.
Extra meeting. Three days' racing. WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20; FRIDAY, 22d, and SATURDAY, 23d.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'

West Point Hotel

will remain open until Oct. 1. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

FIFTIETH SEASON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Open from June 10 to Oct 1.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times 15 to 20 degrees lower than New-York City. W. U. Telegraph in the hotel.

JAMES E. BEACH, agent at Catskill for CHAS. A. BEACH'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL,

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

After a very busy season we shall now have a few desirable vacant rooms, single and en suite, and parties desirous of visiting this delightful locality will find this the pleasantest part of the year. Circulars sent free. Terms reasonable. Rooms can be secured by telegraph in advance. IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.

C. BANTA, Secretary.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

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FIRE ISLAND.

Through tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,

GARRISON, N. Y.

Will remain open until October 1.

Terms easy. Apply or address
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H., WILL be open for the season, June 1; location and scenery unequaled for grandeur and beauty; situated on the side of Mount Starr King—the White, Franconia, and Green Mountain Ranges being in full view; hay fever, catarrh, asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. Send for circulars.

MERRILL & PLAISTED, Proprietors.
JEFFERSON, N. H., May 1, 1873.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, 152D-ST., ON THE HUDson.—The best of accommodations at reasonable rates. Applications received for Fall and Winter board. Twenty minutes from Thirtieth-street Depot.

PAULL & DUNCALF.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., NOW open for permanent or transient boarders.

E. N. WARDWELL, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SUITE OF UNfurnished rooms, (private house preferred,) with or without board; location must be between 15th and 40th sts. and 4th and 8th avs., and no moving in May next; best of references given and expected. Address, stating terms, location, &c., FREIGHT, No. 291 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS ON high ground, overlooking the Hudson, near station; terms moderate. Address Box No. 166, Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON—MAGNIFICENT river view; large airy rooms; gas and water; everything first class; references exchanged. Address Box No. 297, Sing Sing, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

(Begins at 7:45 precisely. Carriages may be ordered for 11.)

Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

TUESDAY, AUG. 19, 1873,
OPENING NIGHT OF MR. DALY'S SECOND SEASON

At this most magnificent theatre, which has been entirely renewed and refitted during the Summer vacation, and which will be devoted during the season now commencing to the rapid production of all that is NOVEL, GRAND, ENTERTAINING, and PURE in SPECTACLE, ROMANTIC DRAMA, OPERA, and PANTOMIME. To this end Mr. DALY has secured a DRAMATIC COMPANY of incomparable power and completeness, which includes

Mr. G. L. FOX, the world-famous and unapproachable Comedian.

Mr. D. H. HARKINS, the great New-York favorite.

Miss KATHARINE ROGERS, who joins these forces at the expiration of an existing engagement.

Miss FANNY HAYWARD, the popular Comedienne and Vocalist.

Mr. FRANK HARDENBURGH, the favorite eccentric artist of the Boston theatres.

Mr. CHARLES LECLERCQ, of the principal English and American theatres.

Mr. J. W. JENNINGS, last season's popular favorite.

Mr. M. A. Kennedy.	Mr. C. K. Fox.
Mr. James Taylor.	Mr. W. H. Hamilton.
Miss Adelaide Lennox, of the London Theatres.	Miss Marguerite Chambers, of the California Theatres.
Miss Mary Carr.	Miss Lizzie Herbert.
&c.,	&c., &c.

Stage Manager..........Mr. J. B. Wright
Musical Director..........Mr. A. Predigam
Scenic Artists, Mr. Geo. Heister and Mr. Chas. W. Witham

The DRAMATIC performances will be diversified during the progress of the season by a brief term of ITALIAN OPERA, in which Signor TAMBERLIK, Mme. LUCCA, and ILMA DE MURSKA will be the leading stars. Signor TAMBERLIK'S début will take place on Oct. 6.

TUESDAY NIGHT, AUG. 19,
And EVERY EVENING during the week, and also for MATINEE SATURDAY, will be produced Shakespeare's most fascinating Fairy Spectacle, entitled
A
MIDSUMMER
NIGHT'S
DREAM,
With entirely new scenery and a magnificent double Panorama of Fairy Land by Mr. GEORGE HEISTER,
and
A Gorgeous Transformation by Mr. CHAS. W. WITHAM.

Theseus, Duke of Athens..........Mr. M. A. Kennedy
Aegeus, father to Hermia..........Mr. Cyril Searle
Lysander.......... } In love with } ...Mr. D. H. Harkins
Demetrius.......... } Hermia. } ...Mr. James Taylor
Philostrate, Master of Revels..........Mr. Manley
Quince, the carpenter } The hard handed men of Athens. } ...Mr. Frank Hardenburgh
Bottom, the weaver.......... ...Mr. G. L. Fox
Flute, the bellows mender.......... ...Mr. Charles Leclercq
Snout, the tinker.......... ...Mr. J. W. Jennings
Snug, the joiner.......... ...Mr. C. K. Fox
Starveling, the tailor.......... ...Mr. W. H. Hamilton
Hypolita, Queen of Amazons..Miss Marguerite Chambers
Hermia, in love with Lysander....Miss Adelaide Lennox
Helena, in love with Demetrius..........Miss Nina Varian

FAIRIES:

Titania, the Queen..........Miss Fanny Hayward
Oberon, the King..........Annie Kemp Bowler
Puck..........Little Mary Templeton
First Fairy..........Saidee Vivian
Satyrs, attendant on Oberon,
By the Golden CALIFORNIA QUARTETTE,
Messrs. William, Albert, and Charles Welling, and J. W. Freeth.

ALL OF MENDELSSOHN'S EXQUISITE MUSIC, and several Original Numbers by Mr. A. Predigam will be sung by the Quartette and Chorus.

In the third act a Grand Fairy Ballet, composed and arranged by Mme. KATHI LANNER, and danced by

A TROUPE OF FIFTY BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.

Every evening the spectacle will be preceded by the rattling protean and musical comedy, entitled,

THRICE MARRIED!

Characters by Miss Fanny Hayward, Mr. Charles Leclercq, J. W. Jennings, A. G. Enos, D. Bebus and J. Howland.

SATURDAY, Aug. 23,
at 1:30,
MATINEE OF "MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."
Admission to the Matinees
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house, including a reserved seat.

Mr. DALY begs to announce as an IMPORTANT FEATURE of the present season the SPECIAL SATURDAY NIGHT BILLS!!! when, in addition to the regular attraction of the week, a POPULAR DRAMA will be performed. Thus, on SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, the programme will consist of

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, (entire)
and
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET!

, BOX OFFICE open daily from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M. PRICES: Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Parquette Circle, $1; Parlor Chairs, $2. Admission, $1; Family Circle (entrance on 24th-st.,) 50 cents. Seats may always be secured one week in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Engagement of
Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT.
This eminent comedian
will appear EVERY NIGHT
in his grand emotional play,
in five acts,
MIMI,
in which Miss Kitty Blanchard, Mrs. F. Foster, Miss E. Wells, Miss Vandyke, Mr. W. H. Crisp, Mr. E. Lamb, Mrs. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Howson, Mr. Bradley will appear.
The part of
MIMI
by
Miss KATHARINE ROGERS.
MIMI MATINEE, Aug. 23.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY OF
POPULAR LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.
JUST ISSUED,
THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER,
With
NUMEROUS BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS.
CONTENTS.

1. THE NEW HYPERION. From Paris to Marly by Way of the Rhine. III. The Feast of Saint Athanasius. Illustrated. EDWARD STRAHAN.
2. TWO MOODS. MARY STUART DOUBLEDAY.
3. THE RIDE OF PRINCE GERAINT. MARTHA J. GRIFFIN.
4. SKETCHES OF EASTERN TRAVEL. I. The Count de Beauvoir in China. Illustrated.
5. A PRINCESS OF THULE. Chapters 14 and 15. WILLIAM BLACK, author of "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton."
6. ENGLISH COURT FESTIVITIES.
7. RAMBLES AMONG THE FRUITS AND FLOWERS OF THE TROPICS. Concluding Paper. FANNIE R. FEUDGE.
8. A LOTOS OF THE NILE. CHRISTIAN REID.
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11. COLORADO AND THE SOUTH PARK. S. C. CLARKE.
12. THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY. MARIE HOWLAND.
13. ON THE CHURCH STEPS. Chapters 6-9. SARAH C. HALLOWELL.
14. HOW THEY "KEEP A HOTEL" IN TURKEY. EDWIN DE LEON.
15. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP:—The Californian at Vienna—Ghostly Warriors—A Warning to Lovers; Notes.
16. LITERATURE OF THE DAY:—Scintillations from the Works of Heinrich Heine—Lord Houghton's "Monographs." Books Received.

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MUSICAL.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT
OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th-st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, NO. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale two 12-stop pipe organs, pedal base; one 8-stop do.; one two rows of keys, 20 stops; above warranted superior tone and finish; organs revoiced and tuned.

J. P. HALE IS MAKING 10,000 PIANOS for the trade cheaper and better than small makers can buy the stock. 35th-st. and 10th-av.

$200.—MAGNIFICENT 7⅓-OCTAVE AGRAFFE rosewood overstrung iron frame (Goldsmith) piano-forte, stool, &c.; latest improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TIN AND STOVE STORE FOR SALE—THE store, stock, tools, fixtures, and good-will of an established and profitable business in a first-rate location, for sale for a party having a capital of [illegible],000 to $10,000, and understanding this business; this is a first-rate opening. For location, and particulars, inquire at office of BRUCE & COOK, No. 190 Water-st., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED manufacturing business, yielding over fifty per cent. profit. The advertiser having an increasing business and a valuable patent right, desires a partner with $5,000 capital; a good opportunity for a young man of business ability. Address STERLING, Box No. 127 Times Office.

A RARE CHANCE.—A SPLENDID RETAIL DRUG and fancy goods business for sale, in Golden City, Colorado; average daily sales, cash, $45; stock all fresh and choice, amounting to about $5,000; change of climate the only possible excuse for selling. Address A. E. TAFT & CO., Golden City, Col.

A GENTLEMAN OF LARGE BUSINESS EXperience, with $10,000 cash, desires to enter into some reliable occupation, with or without capital, where attention and energy will realize a good income. Address D. O. R., Box No. 128 Times Office.

THE FOURTH-AVENUE TRAP.

VIEWS OF A VICTIM.

MR. VANDERBILT'S "IMPROVEMENT"—ITS APPEARANCE YESTERDAY—THE CONCESSIONS TO PUBLIC FEELING.

"What do *you* think of the Fourth-avenue improvement?" asked the reporter. The gentleman was about the ninety-ninth unfortunate to whom he had put a similar question.

"Well, Sir," said he, evidently making an effort to control his feelings, "I can give you my opinion in a very few words. The sinking the railroad tracks will be a great benefit, and something we have long wished for; but the manner in which the work is done by the contractors, who are digging up the whole avenue, even to the sidewalks, and taking no precautions to prevent people from falling into the excavations, is disgraceful to them and disgraceful to the authorities who permit it. First they take entire possession of the avenue and make it impassable, unless a venturesome man chooses to risk his life in picking his way among the rocks and stones along the edge of the man-trap, and then they refuse to put any obstructions on the cross-streets leading to Fourth-avenue, to prevent wagons and carriages from being driven over the edge of the trench, or to warn pedestrians of their danger. The railroad companies not only violate the law by preventing the free use of the streets by the public, which the act of the Legislature expressly says they shall not interfere with, but they add danger to inconvenience by taking no measures to keep us from falling into this pit thirty feet deep, into which they have transformed the whole street. It is outrageous, Sir; it is infamous." The interviewer here interrupted the victim to exhort him to quell his rising wrath, and asked if he had ever seen any lights hung at the street-crossing at night along that part of the avenue which has been transformed into this dangerous excavation.

"Never, Sir," said he emphatically. "I have had several narrow escapes from being crushed to death by a fall into the hole at night, because of the absence of any warning light. At some few of the streets, where the earth has not been entirely removed, it is still possible to cross the avenue, and at other places, few and far between, temporary wooden bridges have been put up. When trying to grope my way to one of these crossings on dark nights, I have suddenly found myself on the brink of the precipice, with nothing but my own good luck to prevent my falling in. Streets by which we could cross over until lately have suddenly been cut away, and as there are never any danger lights, it is a wonderful thing that more accidents do not occur. Even the street lamps, feeble and inadequate as they would be, have been removed, and the only one that has been left standing within a mile of this spot—Eightieth-street and the avenue—is at the east corner of Sixty-fifth-street. We residents of this part of town, who live in nightly danger of falling into their excavation, may well feel indignant at the contractors who are doing this work, when we know that they not only neglect to place lanterns at the cross streets, but have taken down even the street lamps which were put up at public expense."

After the interviewer had put a few dozen more questions to the unfortunate sufferer by the great "improvement," obtaining nothing beyond what he had previously stated in more concise form, the reporter considerately left, his victim showing unexpected signs of faintness and fatigue.

Continuing his walk through mud six inches deep, the TIMES investigator found that at the intersection of Eightieth-street with Fourth-avenue there was no pretense of a barrier, and both the roadway and sidewalks of the street led directly to the edge of the excavation, which at this point is about thirty feet deep, the walls perpendicular, and with nothing to prevent one's falling to the rocks at the bottom. On the west side of the avenue the rocks lying in the street might serve as a feeble defense, but on the Third-avenue side there is nothing whatever in the shape of precaution. At Seventy-ninth-street sufficient of the street level had been undisturbed to permit of a crossing at the avenue, but there were no guards at the sides to prevent accidents. Clambering and slipping along the bank of the excavation, over the piles of mud which take the place of sidewalks along this portion of Fourth-avenue, the reporter made his way down the avenue past the German Hospital, finding the edges of the trench unprotected at Seventy-eighth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-sixth, and Seventy-fifth streets. At Seventy-fourth-street it would have been funny, if it had not been so dangerous, to see a single iron rail lying embedded in the mud of the middle of the street, the only "barrier" to prevent vehicles from being driven into holes in the darkness of night, the only "obstruction" to warn a pedestrian that certain death lay before him. However, even the contemptible obstruction of the rail was not there when the reporter had last visited the place, and it was a feeble consolation to know that vigorous "pitching into" the contractors had done even that. But it was more gratifying to see that barriers have actually been placed across the opening where Seventy-third-street intersects the avenue, and on the east crossing a danger-lantern swung. This was the first and only such object that was to be seen on the whole line of the work, and that street remains the only one properly protected on the whole four miles of the line, for while barriers had also been erected at Seventy-second, Seventy-first, and Seventieth streets, there were no lanterns to be seen, thus leaving these streets still in a very dangerous condition at night.

BROOKLYN CITY APPROPRIATIONS.

The City Council of Brooklyn met yesterday afternoon at the City Hall, Alderman M. Clancy presiding, and nineteen wards being represented. Alderman Trowbridge offered a resolution to repave the roadway and relay the sidewalk on Dean-street, from Hoyt-street to Fifth-avenue. Referred. The official notifications of the new appointees in the different departments, were read and ordered on file. On motion of Alderman McGroarty, the Assessor was ordered to relay the assessment for flagging the east side of Third-avenue, from Twenty-eighth-street, the Corporation Counsel having declared the former assessment to be invalid.

Alderman McGroarty also moved that the proper officers advertise for proposals for dredging Wallabout Basin, the legal question relative to the same to be referred to the Law Committee. Adopted. The sum of $250 per month was appropriated for shoeing the horses of the Fire Department of Brooklyn, the horse-shoers to be designated by the Fire Commissioners. On a communication from the Auditor, the sum of $600 was appropriated for an additional clerk for the balance of the year, and $35 for an additional desk in the Auditor's office.

Several communications were received from the Board of Police Commissioners asking appropriations. On the application for $200 to repair the Fifth Precinct Police Station, damaged by the fire at the bell-tower, Alderman Nolan moved the appropriation of $150, which was adopted.

The application for a sufficient amount to fit up No. 730 Flushing-avenue as a station-house for the Sixth Sub-Precinct was, after a debate, referred to the Board of City Works, to prepare specifications and advertise for proposals. The application for $500 for carpets and oil-cloth for the floor of Police Head-quarters, occupied by the Commissioners and clerks, was referred to the Board of City Works, to advertise for proposals.

The application for a propeller to protect the shores of the city was referred to the Committee on Police and Excise, as was also the application for nine horses, with saddles, bridles, stable equipments, and forage for the mounted squad, whose stable was to be located near the Tenth Precinct Station-house.

An appropriation of $250 was granted for placing iron pillars in the basements of the Tenth Precinct and Ninth Sub-precinct Police Stations. On motion of Alderman Nolan the Fire Department was empowered to rebuild the fire-tower on Fourth-street, Williamsburg, recently destroyed by fire. The Board of City Works was empowered to expend the sum of $50 on each requisition of the Fire Department for any small supplies or repairs found necessary during the recess of the City Council.

The Corporation Counsel was authorized to proceed against any person found violating the Building law; and, on motion of Alderman Richardson, 5,000 copies of the Building law were ordered to be printed for distribution. The contract for gas-fitting and plumbing in the Eighth Precinct Police Station was awarded to Patrick Ross, the lowest bidder, for $1,800. On motion of Alderman Zindel, two-thirds of the assessment for repaving Court-street, from Atlantic-avenue to Joralmon-street, and Division-avenue, from Lee to Bedford-avenue, was to be borne by the property-holders, and one-third by the city.

The Board of City Works, on motion of Alderman Richardson, was instructed to prepare a map of the districts to be graded and paved on Thirteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Gowanus Canal, and from Seventh to Ninth avenue; and also to report an estimate of the cost of such improvement.

An appropriation of $250 was granted for books and stationary at the Board of City Works. Alderman Wylie, after about twenty attempts, yesterday succeeded in getting an order passed for the printing of the minority report on the East River bridge investigation, in the minutes of the board.

The Board of City Works was requested, on motion of Alderman Wylie, to report to the City Council the items in detail of the expenditure for constructing the main sewer through the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards. The City Council then adjourned.

THE TURF.

THE EXTRA MEETING AT LONG BRANCH—THE LEXINGTON FALL MEETING—NOTES, &C.

To-morrow the extra meeting of the Monmouth Park Association will be inaugurated, and the prospects for an excellent series of contests are decidedly marked. A majority of the horses which have recently taken part in the races at Saratoga are already on the ground, and in conjunction with those stationed in this vicinity will furnish plenty of exciting sport with which to terminate the brilliant season at Long Branch. The Monmouth Association has left nothing undone that would be conducive to the enjoyment of the visitors, and an excellent programme has been arranged. To-morrow there will be four races, the first being a hurdle race of mile heats, for all ages, over four hurdles. The second race will be the Long Branch Handicap, for all ages, one mile and a quarter. Then will follow a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for two-year olds, and the sport will conclude with a dash of a mile and a half for all ages. The second day of the meeting has been set for Friday, and will open with the Cottagers' Cup, for three-year olds, a dash of a mile and a half; $600 is also added. This cup was subscribed for by the Summer residents of the Branch, and is a handsome piece of work. There will, no doubt, be a hard struggle for its possession. The second race is the two-mile heat for all ages—always a popular race, and the concluding affair will be a selling race, for all ages, a mile and a quarter, which generally brings out a large field of horses. The concluding day is on Saturday next, and four races are offered. The first is the ladies' favorite race, a hurdle handicap of two miles, over eight hurdles, to be followed by the Jersey Jockey Club Handicap, for all ages, two miles and a quarter. Then comes the mile heats for all ages, and then a consolation purse for beaten horses, a mile and a half. The races are to commence promptly at 1:30 o'clock each day, and those who take the 9:40 boat from the foot of Murray street will reach the course in ample time.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 18.—Forty-five horses arrived from Saratoga to-day. Much interest is felt in the mile-heat hurdle race on Wednesday. It is expected eight horses will start, viz.: Blind Tom, Revenge, late Sorrel Dan, Village Blacksmith, George West, Mary Clark, Trade Wind, Viley, and Boss Tweed. Revenge is the favorite. John Hoey gives the Cottagers' Cup, on the second day, for which race heavy bets are pending between Whisper and Stonehenge.

KENTUCKY FALL MEETING.

The annual Fall meeting of the Kentucky Association, at Lexington, will begin on Monday, Sept. 8, and continue six days. The great horse-breeding State offers the most liberal inducements to the owners of horses, and the meeting cannot fail to attract general attention. The Phœnix Hotel Stakes for three-year olds, $50 each, play or pay, with $250 added, mile heats, will inaugurate the meeting and there are eleven entries, to be followed by the Filly Stakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, in which fourteen youngsters are engaged to make their debut. On the second day there will be a mile heat race for all ages, purse $250, and the colt stakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, in which there are eight nominations. For the third day, there is a purse of $400, for all ages, two-mile heats, and a purse of $150, one mile and a quarter, also for all ages. On the fourth day, the first race will be over the hurdles, two miles, the horses to carry the welter weights, (twenty-eight pounds in addition to the weight for age.) This will be followed by a selling race, mile heats, for all ages, with the usual allowances. The concluding contest will be a mile and a half dash for all ages. The fifth day's sport is to open with the Produce Stakes for three-year olds, $50 each, play or pay, and $300 added, and there are eight entries. The distance is two mile heats. The second event is the Colt and Filly Stakes for two-year olds, $50 each, play or pay, $250 added, dash of one mile. There are sixteen nominations, and the first on the list is the b. c. Excel, by Endorser, out of Nantura, (Longfellow's dam,) entered by "Uncle John Harper," and from this it would appear that the reports about the "old man" retiring from the active scenes of the turf are without foundation. Uncle John seems determined to run to the end, and will, at least, run horses while his great old mare Nantura lives to foal good colts, Saturday, Sept. 13, will bring the season in the Blue Grass to a close. There will be three races. The first is a dash of a mile and a quarter for all ages; the second, mile heats for beaten horses, and the third, a dash of three miles for all ages.

NOTES.

The Fall meeting of the American Jockey Club is to commence this year on Saturday, Oct. 8, and conclude on Saturday, Oct. 22. The programme calls for five, six, and seven races on each of the five days, and the carnival promises to be unusually brilliant.

Tom Bowling is quietly taking his work at Long Branch, and being prepared for the great contest in the Jerome Stakes, which is to be run at the Fall meeting of the American Jockey Club. There are seventy entries in this great stake, and the contest is already the absorbing topic of conversation among turfmen. Besides Tom Bowling the other cracks engaged in the stake are: Count d'Orsay, Ill Used, Strachino, Springbok, Minstrel, Stonehen, and other good ones.

The Prospect Park Fair Ground Association has determined to give a three days' running meeting on the 9th, 11th, and 13th of September.

The Fall meeting of the Fleetwood Association is announced for Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Sept. 16, 18, and 20, and $9,200 is offered in purses. The entries are to close at Chamberlin's pool-rooms, No. 1,146 Broadway, on Wednesday, Aug. 27, at 9 P. M.

NEW GERMAN MONEY.

In accordance with the new Mint law, Germany will, for the future, have the following new money-pieces, which will go into general use on the 1st of next January:

Gold.

A 20-mark piece, equal to 6 reichsthaler and 20 groschen, or 2,000 pence.

A 10-mark piece, equal to 3 reichsthaler and 10 groschen, or 1,000 pence.

Silver.

A 5-mark piece, equal to 1 reichsthaler and 20 groschen, or 500 pence.

A 2-mark piece, equal to 20 groschen, or 200 pence.

A 1-mark piece, equal to 10 groschen, or 100 pence.

A ½-mark piece, equal to 5 groschen, or 50 pence.

A 1-5-mark piece, equal to 2 groschen, or 20 pence.

Nickel.

A 1-10-mark piece, equal to 1 groschen, or 10 pence.

A 1-20-mark piece, equal to ½ groschen, or 5 pence.

Copper.

A 1-50-mark piece, equal to 1-5 groschen, or 2 pence.

A 1-100-mark piece, equal to 1-10 groschen, or 1 penny.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Mr. Frederick H. Letzeiser, a clerk in the Register's Office, has been missing from his home since Saturday last, and his friends becoming alarmed at his unaccountable disappearance, yesterday reported the facts of the case to Inspector Dilks, at Police Head-quarters. The missing man is a German about forty years, and with his wife and five children lived at No. 762 Ninth-avenue. He was at his desk as usual on Saturday, and in the afternoon went to Central Park to listen to the music. There he met a friend, and at the conclusion of the concert the pair went to the lager-beer saloon at the corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, where they drank several glasses of beer. Letzeiser there parted with his friend, to whom he remarked that he was going straight home. He did not return home, and has not since been seen by any of his relatives or friends. The missing man is represented as being of very correct and temperate habits, and his disappearance cannot be accounted for. He is a tall, stout man, dark complexion, short dark hair, and dark eyes, and wears a mustache and small imperial. He was dressed in light cassimere pantaloons and mixed tweed coat and vest, and wore a light white hat. The Police have been notified of his disappearance, and search is being made for the missing man.

PROFITLESS BURGLARY.

At an early hour yesterday morning, a party of unknown burglars visited the establishment of Wm. J. Donaldson, merchant tailor, at No. 29 Greenwich-avenue, and but for the accidental discovery of their movements, would have succeeded in carrying off a valuable lot of cloths and clothing. The burglars unlocked the front hall-door of the premises with a night-key, and forced open a door leading from the hallway into Mr. Donaldson's store. They packed up about $500 worth of goods, which they carried out into the rear yard preparatory to their removal. At this juncture they were discovered by a man living at West Tenth-street and Greenwich-avenue, who gave an alarm, whereupon the burglars fled and made their escape before the arrival of the police. A brace-bit and a "jimmy" were found lying beside the goods, which the burglars had abandoned in the yard of the premises.

KICKED TO DEATH.

ANOTHER BAR-ROOM MURDER—THE RESULT OF A DRUNKEN BRAWL—THE MURDERER CAPTURED.

Another murder was committed in the Twenty-seventh Precinct, yesterday morning, a bar-room fight, resulting fatally for one of the parties concerned. It appears that at about 10½ o'clock a quarrel occurred in Daniel Sullivan's liquor-store, No. 33 Washington-street, between John Lyons and John McLoughlin. Lyons knocked McLoughlin down, kicked him, and left the saloon. McLoughlin died two minutes after. Such are the facts, in brief. McLoughlin was a young man, twenty-four years old, of Irish birth and parentage, keeper of a soda-water stand at South Ferry, residing at No. 2 Washington-street. Lyons is a stevedore, or cargo loader, about twenty-eight years old, residing at the corner of Carlisle and Washington streets. It is said that he generally works on board the steam-ship Republic, lying at Red Hook Point, Brooklyn. Terence O'Connor, bar-tender in Sullivan's saloon, said that there was a general quarrel between the men in the place, and McLoughlin struck Lyons, who returned the blow, knocking him down, and then kicked him about the head. He did not think McLoughlin was hurt, but finally, on seeing that he did not move, came from behind the bar and attempted to lift him on his feet, when he found that McLoughlin was dead. The story of the police, as gathered from various persons, is simply this, that Lyons was sitting on a barrel, when McLoughlin, who was under the influence of liquor, entered the saloon, and walking up to Lyons, said, "Do you want to fight me?" Lyons answered, "I don't want to fight at all," and went to the bar to avoid McLoughlin, who followed him quickly and struck him on the head. Lyons turned sharply, knocked McLoughlin down, and after kicking him, left the saloon. McLoughlin's death soon followed. The body when brought to the station presented a horrible appearance; there are marks all over and the abdomen is swollen considerably. Over the left temple are three deep, ugly cuts, evidently made by a sharp boot, and the arms are twisted in a terrible manner, showing that the unfortunate man must have struggled hard to get from under the feet of his assassin.

Capt. Lowrey, after working at the case for several hours, became convinced that the description given him of Lyons by the bar-tender, O'Connor, was totally incorrect, and given with the intention of misleading the police. The Captain sent for O'Connor, and finally induced him to find Lyons. Accompanied by the Captain and Detective Quigley, O'Connor proceeded to the corner of Washington and Rector streets, and pointed out a half-drunken man standing on the sidewalk, who was immediately arrested. The prisoner admitted that he was Lyons, and was taken to the Church-street Station-house. He is a wretched-looking ignorant Irishman, and bears in his face the imprint of his character—that of a low ruffian. He admitted shoving McLoughlin, but denied striking him. McLoughlin was also a man of indifferent character, and was many times arrested by the police. Coroner Keenan was notified, and a post-mortem examination of McLoughlin's body will be made to-day.

THE LAST OF THE STALLS.

CENTRE AND CATHARINE MARKETS CLEARED OF THEIR EXCRESCENCES—THIEVES' HAUNTS DEMOLISHED.

The last of the stands and stalls surrounding the City markets, which have for years generated sickness and disease, and which have been the fruitful source of all descriptions of annoyances to the general public, were removed yesterday, when those connected with Centre-street and Catharine-street Markets were demolished. The circumstances which induced the Board of Health to wage war upon these long-existing nuisances, the opposition which it met with from the stand-owners, and the vigorous manner with which the intentions of the board were carried out, are already well known, so that there was little disposition on the part of the proprietors of the booths, which for a time were spared the fate of those of Washington, Fulton, and the other markets, to offer any futile objection to their destruction. Under the resolution of the Board of Health, they perceived that this result was inevitable, but they were determined not to make any move in the matter until absolutely compelled to, and to carry on their business as usual until the authorities would cause the removal of the booths. The stand-owners in Catharine and Centre-streets were last week formally notified to remove their stands before noon yesterday, otherwise they would be torn down, as were those of Washington Market. Anticipating the action of the authorities which would necessarily involve considerable loss to themselves in the total destruction of their property. On Saturday last some removed their stalls partially and others altogether, but under the protection of the sheds which are permitted to remain their sales were conducted as usual. Early yesterday morning the proprietors of the stands in Catharine-street went to work with a will tearing down the stalls. A large crowd watched the proceedings with a good deal of interest, but, although there was much merry-making, everything was conducted very harmoniously. The stand-owners themselves were gratified with the immunity given them, and stated that they could not, of course, expect to be allowed to remain when Vesey and Washington Markets were closed. The belief that their business would not be interfered with if Tammany still held sway in this City appeared to be very strong, and expressed itself in a novel and amusing manner. All over the walls, in large letters, was posted the word "Reform," and on a conspicuous elevation was a rude frame coffin, on which was written the words, "Poor Democracy! we mourn thy loss." Shortly after 12 o'clock, Special Inspector Gridley, the representative of the Board of Health, accompanied by a few police officers, arrived at Catharine-street Market, but the greater portion of the stalls were either down or were being pulled down. He perceived at a glance that there was little for him to do, and having detailed some of his men to assist the stand-owners, with whom he exchanged a few friendly words, he left for Centre-street Market. The trucks employed by the Board of Health then arrived and quickly cleared off the débris, and in a few hours, without any excitement of any character, the stalls were entirely demolished and the market presented a much more cheerful appearance than it had for years. Centre-street Market is well known to have been frequented by gamblers, thieves, and roughs of all descriptions every evening as soon as the market and stalls were closed for business purposes. The place afforded a sort of rude retreat for this class of persons, who were a constant annoyance to the honest citizens residing in the locality, and here indeed were hatched many schemes of robbery and theft. The owners of these stands also forestalled the action of Inspector Gridley, and tore them down before that gentleman made his appearance. Everything there has now assumed a different aspect, and there is no doubt that as the demolition of the stalls has destroyed the place of concealment for thieves, they will be seen less frequently there in the future, and Centre-street will be proportionally benefited.

MEAT FOR THE EMIGRANTS.

In a few days bids are to be made for furnishing meat to the emigrants domiciled on Ward's Island. The Board of Commissioners are to decide who shall receive the contract, and it is supposed that the rule of the lowest bidder is to be followed, under a mistaken idea of economy. There are many sensible people, however, who think that "low" bids in the matter of supplying food is not the best or most economical method of obtaining it. It is a notorious fact that Jim Irving once had the meat contract for Ward's Island at what were considered "low" prices, but as he continued to clear a very good profit the quality of the meat furnished must have been inferior. We believe that the present contractor is a man named Patterson.

The tenders for this contract are now all in, and among them are several from reputable butchers in this City, who, accustomed to furnish their customers with wholesome, good meat, have naturally made their bids at the average wholesale market rate. It is to be hoped that the Commissioners will accept one of these reputable offers, even if it does increase the cost a cent or two per pound. Very often the meat now furnished to our public institutions is not fit for use, simply because the contractor has undertaken to send it in at less than the average cost in market.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Sunday evening William Kelly, a well-known butcher of Jersey City, was thrown from his carriage on Pacific-avenue, and almost instantly killed. A family named Burke was visiting Mrs. Kelly's house on Communipaw-avenue, and the party were out driving in two carriages, Mrs. Burke being with Mr. Kelly in a light buggy. While driving down Pacific-avenue at a rapid gait, one of a party of boys playing on the sidewalk threw his hat at Mr. Kelly's horse, causing it to shy and run away. The carriage was overturned and the occupants thrown out. Mr. Kelly's skull was fractured, and he died before any assistance could be rendered. Mrs. Burke was badly bruised, but not otherwise hurt. Dr. Buck, County Physician, made an examination yesterday, and not believing any inquest necessary, granted a permit for burial. Mr. Kelly leaves a wife and six children.

THE CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

The German cigar manufacturers, who some time since formed an association to insure protection from the operation of certain vexatious provisions of the Internal Revenue laws, held a meeting at the Turn Hall, in Fourth-street, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Henry Peetsch presided, and a committee formed at a previous meeting to circulate a protest, to be addressed to the Internal Revenue Commissioner, reported that nearly 500 signatures had been obtained. It is a protest against the proposed introduction of a new patent cigar-box, which, it is alleged, would give rise to a great many vexations and embarrassments, and tend to increase the expenses of cigar manufacture. The document will be taken to Washington for presentation to the Internal Revenue Commissioner in the course of a week. Action was also taken to organize district organizations in the several collection districts, to agitate the modification of certain vexatious provisions of the Internal Revenue laws. It was decided also to invite the manufacturers of Brooklyn, Jersey City, and other localities to join in the movement, and to organize for that purpose.

THE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

MR. MURPHY "IN DOUBT," AND ABSENT—NO MEETING FOR WANT OF A QUORUM—MR. MOLONEY'S APPOINTMENTS.

A meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen was to have been held yesterday for the purpose of testing the right of Wm. H. Moloney, the Chief Clerk, to remove the Republican attachés whose names were published in THE TIMES last week. The hour fixed for the session was 2 o'clock, but long before that time the gallery of the chamber of the board was crowded with politicians. The President, Mr. Wade, was absent, and only ten members, all Democrats, were present. They followed Mr. Moloney from the Clerk's office, and he claims that they are ready and pledged to sustain his action. Mr. Murphy, one of the Democratic members, on whom Mr. Moloney said he relied, came to the door of the chamber at 2:30 o'clock, but declined to enter. Eleven members being required to hold a meeting, Mr. Murphy's absence left the board without a quorum. A report was soon circulated that "Murphy was in doubt," and the fact that he has occasionally acted with the Republicans made the rumor seem plausible.

An hour and a half elapsed, but the absent member's seat was still vacant. His Democratic colleagues indulged in various speculations as to his action, but it was generally believed that some pressure would be brought upon him to compel him to work with his party associates.

At 3:30 o'clock there being no sign of a quorum, the Chief Clerk adjourned the meeting. The ten Democratic members subsequently held a secret caucus in their committee-room. Soon afterward a call was issued for a special meeting to be held next Thursday. It was signed by the following Democratic members: Assistant Aldermen Foley, Murphy, Clancy, Keating, Healey, Theiss, Keenan, Brucks, Kelly, Cumisky, and Somers. The object of the meeting is to have a resolution adopted confirming Mr. Moloney's action in removing the Republican clerks and filling their places with Tammany and Apollo Hall Democrats; but Mr. Murphy's vote is absolutely necessary to accomplish that object. He claims the absolute right to appoint and remove his subordinates, but many members of the board contend that the power belongs to them. Mr. Moloney's desire to have his action confirmed by the board is regarded by the opposition as a proof that he does not feel secure in the position he has taken. The board is composed of eight Tammany Democrats, eight Republicans, and five members of the Apollo Hall Democracy. So that the slightest change in the views of a few of the members may cause a material alteration in the Chief Clerk's programme of decapitation.

Late in the afternoon Mr. Moloney apprized Mr. Havemeyer of the removals he had made, and the Mayor told him to send him an official communication on the subject to-day. Mr. Moloney also announced that he has appointed Wm. Lutz, a Democrat, to a clerkship, at a salary of $1,000 a year, in place of E. T. Fitzpatrick, promoted to the office of Index Clerk, and John McCauley, a Democrat, to a clerkship, at a like salary, vice Mr. Coddington, a Republican, removed.

THE POLICE SURGEONS.

COMMISSIONER CHARLICK'S ORIGINAL SYSTEM A COMPLETE FAILURE—FIRST PRINCIPLES TO BE RETURNED TO TO-DAY.

At the meeting of the Board of Police to be held to-day, it is probable that steps will be taken to abandon the present expensive and defective plan in relation to the Police Surgeons, and to return to the old system. The system which at present prevails in the Police Department was introduced by Commissioner Charlick, and was his pet scheme for decreasing the expenses of this branch of the police service, but after three months' trial it was found to have signally failed either to curtail the expenses or to afford efficient medical or surgical aid when most needed. The law gives the Board of Police the authority to appoint twenty-two police surgeons, but instead of doing this, at the suggestion of Mr. Charlick, the board were induced to designate surgeons, not exceeding three, for duty in each police precinct, who were to be paid $3 per visit to each sick policeman they were called upon to attend, and $4 for each day, and $5 for each night call at the station-house. This was the plan expected to cut down the expenses of this branch of the service to at least one-half. So at least boasted Commissioner Charlick, but the result shows that he was wholly mistaken. The bills of the designated surgeons at the end of the first month were simply enormous, and it was a well-known fact in the department that the attendance of the police surgeons at the station-houses was not as promptly obtained as formerly, nor were sick policemen as carefully attended. Still Mr. Charlick clung to his pet hobby, and the other Commissioners, willing to place the responsibility for the change where it properly belonged, passed a resolution placing the wholematter of the Police Surgeons in the hands of Mr. Charlick. Despite the vaunted attempts to economize, the large bills of the designated surgeons continued to come in until the other Commissioners began to get impatient, and finally even Mr. Charlick became convinced that his pet scheme was a complete failure. So now a change is to be made, and this is to be done by a return to the old and well-tried system. At a meeting to-day, resolutions will be presented dividing the City into eleven surgical districts, and appointing a surgeon to each district. Drs. Henry, Purdy, and Thomas will be retained and assigned to districts, and eight new Police Surgeons will be appointed. The services of the "designated" surgeons, except such as may be fortunate enough to secure appointments as Police Surgeons, will be at once dispensed with.

MINOR CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Andrew Freyburger, of No. 372 Hudson-street, was held in default of $1,000 bail on a charge of having, along with four others, assaulted Michael McCann, of No. 486 Hudson-street, while on the barge Caledonia, returning from the Longshoremen's picnic, Sunday evening, and rifling his pockets of their contents, $6. The others managed to escape....William Rafferty, of No. 237 Fifth-street, was charged with having picked the pocket of William Gamble, of No. 84 East Broadway, while that gentleman was sitting in Washington-square. Rafferty was held in $1,000 to answer....George Van Lieu, a negro, was charged by Mary Bosteck, of No. 511 Broome-street, also colored, with having stolen ladies' wearing apparel, valued at $104, from her. The accused was committed in default of $1,000....On the night of the 17th inst. Edward Matthews, of No. 216 East Twenty-fourth-street, and Robert Sanders, of Third-avenue, went out to have a "lark," and on returning they both sat down on Matthews' stoop, the latter having in his pocket at the time about $70. After they had been sitting there some time Sanders got up and went away. Shortly afterward Matthews missed his money and had Sanders arrested. Yesterday he was brought before Justice Shandley, at the Essex Market Police Court, and committed in default of $1,000 to answer at the General Sessions....Wm. Monaghan, aged thirty, of No. 280 East Eighth-street, fell in a fit on Pier No. 8 North River yesterday, and cut his head severely. He was taken to Park Hospital....Edward Shieffelin, of Seventieth-street and Third-avenue, was knocked down yesterday by a horse and wagon driven by Peter Apple, of No. 519 East Thirteenth-street, at Thirteenth-street and Second-avenue, and was seriously injured. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital....John Crane, aged seventy-four years, of No. 217 Henry-street, while standing yesterday at the corner of Grand and Ludlow streets, was struck on the head by a stone window-sill falling upon him, and was seriously injured. He was taken to his home....Geo. Miller, while intoxicated, walked overboard at the Fulton Ferry, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and was rescued from drowning by the bridge-tender....Richard Evans, aged thirty-nine, of No. 331 East Thirty-second-street, while at work at No. 109 Duane-street yesterday, was severely injured by a stone falling upon him. He was sent to Park Hospital....While the Jersey City ferry-boat was entering the slip at the foot of Cortlandt-street, Geo. Mares, of No. 120 Stillman-street, Brooklyn, who was standing between the dock and the rack, was crushed and severely injured. He was sent to Park Hospital.

AMATEUR OARSMEN.

A meeting of the Regatta Committee, representing the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, was held at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this City, on Saturday evening last, at which the following arrangements for the National Regatta were determined upon: That the regatta shall take place at Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill course, on Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1873. That the races will be for single sculls, pair-oars, and four-oars, and the prizes will be individual presentation-medal, and a stand of colors for the four-oared championship, as well as the regular challenge association prizes of silver plate. That in the pair-oar race, contestants may enter pair-sculls in lieu of oars, at option. That a call will be issued for a second convention, to be held in Philadelphia Oct. 6, (the evening prior to the regatta,) for the purpose of a permanent organization of a National Rowing Association and the adoption of such standard rules on races and qualifications as may be deemed expedient.

Entries will close Sept. 23, and will be made to the Secretary of the Regatta Committee, National Rowing Association, No. 129 Waverly-place, New-York City.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

John Maher, of No. 66 Hamilton-street, while insane from drink, attempted suicide by cutting his throat.

William Barton, residing in South Brooklyn, was drowned at Pier No. 22 North River last night. His body was not recovered.

Chamberlain Lane reports that the receipts of his bureau last week were $615,815, and the payments $828,510. The amount in the City Treasury Aug. 18 was $1,820,830.

Henry Dudley, Jr., was appointed Deputy Superintendent of the Department of Buildings, yesterday, by Superintendent Adams, and commenced the discharge of his duties.

Three devoted brethren opened the services of the Methodist Preachers' meeting at 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday. Special prayers were offered for the prosecution of the missionary work.

During a quarrel in the liquor-store, corner of Canal and Washington streets, Henry Smith, of No. 518 Canal-street, was struck on the head with a beer glass, and severely injured, by Henry Ostrander.

A suit in rem has been brought in the United States District Court against four cases merchandise, S. H., 1164—67. Simon Haas and Rudolph Seligman are the claimants. The value of the property is about $2,000.

Denis Buckley, an Irish laborer, forty-five years old, of No. 58 Mulberry-street, fell from a pile of wood at West and West Eleventh streets, yesterday evening, and fractured ten of his ribs. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

André Candallari, a deserter from the Austrian bark Cerrere, was arrested yesterday and brought before Commissioner Osborn for examination. At the request of the Marshal who made the arrest the examination was postponed for a few days.

During a quarrel on the steam-boat City of Hartord, at Pier No. 24 East River, yesterday evening, between two deck-hands named Patrick Barry and Michael Greeley, Barry struck Greeley on the hip with a hand-rack, wounding him severely.

A meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Democratic Association was held last evening, at No. 978 Sixth-avenue, Mr. Murray presiding. The organization of the association was completed, new by-laws adopted, and minor preparations made for the coming campaign.

During a fight at the corner of Pearl and Broad streets yesterday afternoon, Roger Grimes, sixteen years old, stabbed Thomas Cavanagh, of No. 113 Canal-street, in the thigh, wounding him severely. He was arrested, and Cavanagh taken to the Park Hospital.

Patrick Barrett proprietor of "Apollo Hall," No. 76 Prince-street, one of the "Ancient Hibernian" head-quarters, was arrested by Detective Mahoney yesterday and held for trial, charged with stealing $160 from Bernard O'Connor, who entered the place while drunk.

The Phœnix German Benevolent Society, in its annual report, shows that the society during the past year expended $3,661 99 in aid of its diseased and disabled members and their families, and a balance of $2,401 remained in the treasury. The society numbers 387 members.

Messrs. Howe & Hummel yesterday obtained from Judge Daniels, sitting in Supreme Court, Chambers, a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Dutch Heinrich, now awaiting trial in the Tombs. The writ is returnable to-day, when the question of admitting Heinrich to bail will be argued.

Company E of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, commanded by Capt. Conrad Geib, yesterday turned out on a parade, and during the day engaged in a prize-shooting at the East River Park, foot of Eighty-fourth-street. The festivities were attended by a presentation of a gold medal to Capt. Geib.

While walking on the railroad track at Ninety-ninth-street, John McDonough, aged twenty-six, of Fourth-avenue and Ninetieth-street, and Owen McKernan, twenty-nine years, residing at Ninety-second-street and Fourth-avenue, were struck by an up-train and badly injured. They were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury: From arrears of taxes, assessments, water rent, and interest, $11,156 51; street openings and improvements and interest, $4,530 02; Croton water rents and penalties, $2,135 80; market rents and fees, $187 10; licenses, $36; sale of *City Record*, $14 10. Total, $18,059 53.

Numerous rumors were floating in the street yesterday regarding the serving of an injunction upon the Panama Railroad directors to prevent them loaning money to the Pacific Mail Company. No injunction was served, so far as could be learned, although the members of the Pacific Mail bear clique assert that such is the intention of several Panama stockholders.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, makes the following statement of public moneys received by that department during the week ending Saturday last: For Croton water-rent, $22,824 21; for penalties on water-rent, $396 10; for tapping Croton pipes, $56 50; for vault permits, $3,347 11; for sewer permits, $340; for sewer pipe sold to contractors, $1,175 90. Total, $28,139 82.

BROOKLYN.

A party of colored school children, numbering about 350, will be taken to Canarsie to-morrow, by the manager of the Fresh-air Fund.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday held a meeting for the purpose of making applications to the City Council for certain appropriations.

James O'Malley, of No. 153 Smith-street, was yesterday held in $500 bonds at the First District Court for selling liquor on Sunday in violation of the Excise law.

Thomas W. Hegerman, aged thirty-two years, peddler, was yesterday held for brutally assaulting Charles Febber, of Sackett-street, near Buffalo-avenue, without provocation.

The remains of Col. James F. Meline were borne to Cincinnati yesterday from St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, where the funeral obsequies were held at 10½ A. M. Father Murphy officiated.

Emil Laier, aged five years, was accidentally knocked down in Floyd-street by a horse driven by John E. Schroeder, and badly injured. The child was taken home by the police, but Schroeder was not arrested.

George Butler, aged sixteen years, Charles Lyng, aged seventeen years, and another, were found on Sunday gambling with cards, on the lots on Floyd-street. Officer Long captured George and Charles, together with the cards and currency; but the third offender escaped. Held for examination.

Mary Ann Ferguson and Elizabeth Mack quarreled yesterday afternoon at No. 186 Conover-street, during which altercation Ferguson struck her opponent several times on the head with some blunt instrument, inflicting serious but not dangerous injuries. Mary Ann was locked up to answer.

An infant about one month old was found on Sunday evening on the stoop of H. W. Jackson's house, No. 154 Clinton-avenue, having been left there by some unknown person. The infant, which was attired in a fine white robe, and otherwise well dressed, was taken by the police to the City Nurse, as the owner could not be found.

William Gerraty, aged eighteen years, was yesterday held to trial on the charge of being concerned with John Sheridan in a burglary at the cigar-store of S. H. Arnesburg, No. 183 Myrtle-avenue, on the night of Aug. 13, on which occasion about $300 worth of cigars, meerschaum pipes, &c., were stolen. Sheridan was arrested on the night of the burglary, and Gerraty early on Sunday morning. They both admitted their guilt, and were held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Early yesterday morning Officers Relihan and Reilly, of the First Precinct, made a descent on a disorderly house at No. 11 State-street on complaint of John Malley, residing in the same building. They arrested Mary Hall, aged forty-three years, the keeper of the place, together with Rosy Smith, aged eighteen years, and Ann J. Conden, aged twenty-nine years. The premises were found in a filthy condition. All the prisoners were held.

LONG ISLAND.

The Common Council of Long Island City will hold a meeting to-night, for the purpose of investigating the accounts of the Water Commissioners, who are accused of gross frauds.

Mrs. Schmidt, the woman charged with having starved a child which had been placed in her care, was yesterday indicted by the Grand Jury of Long Island City, and will be tried before Judge Pearse to-day.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Dr. James H. Curry, of Shrub Oak, has been appointed Surgeon on Major Gen. Husted's staff, with rank of Colonel.

The ladies of the Baptist Church at Peekskill intend holding a sociable in the lecture-room of the church, on Thursday evening, 21st inst.

The sash and blind factory of Mr. John R. Tompkins, at White Plains, was entered on Saturday night and robbed of a quantity of tools of considerable value.

The Mamaroneck reading-room, which has been closed for some weeks past, will be reopened Sept. 4. It is stated that the association has sufficient funds on hand to insure its continuance.

A mineral resembling anthracite coal has been discovered on the premises of Garry B. Clark, about one mile south of Peekskill. It is hard when first taken from the ground, but after exposure to the air for a short time becomes so crumbly that it can be broken between the thumb and finger.

Mr. Jonathan Marshall, ticket agent of the New-Haven Railroad Company at Port Chester, while driving through the village on Saturday evening, collided with a vehicle, was thrown out of his wagon, and thereby very seriously injured.

Augusta Nicoli, aged three years, whose parents reside in Seventh-street, Morrisania, while playing in the back yard with some companions, fell into a cistern nearly filled with water, and was drowned. Efforts were made to restore life, but without success.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City's tax receipts last week amounted to only $9,884.

James Evarts, aged twelve, nearly choked to death Albert Parsons, aged five, in Paterson, yesterday.

James Watson, a well-known resident of Market-street, Paterson, died suddenly Saturday night.

The annual sale of Jersey City lands, for over-due taxes and assessments, will take place on Tuesday next, 26th inst.

O'Donnell Brothers, coopers, of Jersey City, whose men have been on strike, yesterday acceded to their demands, and work was resumed.

Michael Garrin, who was struck by a train on the Midland Railroad, some days ago, and badly hurt, died yesterday at St. Francis' Hospital, Jersey City, from his injuries.

Six Chinese washermen from Belleville yesterday opened a laundry at No. 57 Montgomery-street, Jersey City. The signs bears the inscription, "Gune, Sing Long Co.

It is reported that Winfield De Mott, son of George V. De Mott, of Clifton, N. J., was recently killed by falling from the mast-head of the vessel in which he had sailed as mate.

A two-story frame dwelling-house, in Cedar-street, Paterson, was destroyed by fire Sunday. Loss $2,300; owner, Mrs. Elizabeth Arnold. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Judge Bedle, in the Circuit Court, at Jersey City, yesterday announced the appointment of Mr. Benjamin G. Clark, to fill the vacancy in the Boulevard Commission, caused by the resignation of Dr. Lutkins.

A medical bureau is about being established by the Erie Railway, the object of which is to have the regular surgeon appointed at each place, who shall be first called, in case any one is hurt on the road by accident.

James Armstrong, of Greenwood, N. Y., was arrested Sunday, in Paterson, charged with stealing a horse and wagon from Henry Franc, of Passaic. Armstrong states that he found the horse and wagon hitched to a post, and took it to ride, as he was drunk.

The New-Jersey Pilot Commissioners held their regular monthly meeting, at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey-City, on the 14th. The number of vessels piloted in and out during July was: steamers, 46; ships, 10; barks, 82; brigs, 55; schooners, 17; total, 210.

The inquest upon the body of Carl Kustner, the German stranger, who was found murdered near the Elysian Fields, about six weeks ago, was adjourned last night, in Hoboken, for an indefinite period. No new evidence or developments in the mysterious case.

On Tuesday last the Board of Aldermen passed a resolution granting the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the right to occupy Mercer-street. It is understood that Mayor O'Neill will to-night veto this resolution. The matter is one which has long been in dispute, and the property-owners on Mercer-street will probably carry the matter into courts.

A motion was yesterday made, before Judge Bedle, in the Hudson County Courts, to release Thomas Finn, the man who killed Eugene Atno, at the Hackensack Lock, on July 15, on bail. Finn, it will be remembered, crushed Anto's skull with a blow from his fist. The bail was fixed at $10,000, and Finn was released, Messrs. John O'Rourke, John McCarthy, and John Roman becoming his bondsmen.

It is supposed that John Shepherd, employed on the Twelfth-street Dock, Jersey City, was drowned on Saturday night. He started, at a late hour, to row to his home in New-York, and his boat, with its side crushed in, was yesterday found floating, bottom upward, in the river. He has not been seen since leaving the dock, and it is believed his small boat was run into by one of the ferry-boats, during the darkness and storm, and crushed.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—Exchange quiet. On United States, short sight, Currency, 33@34 premium; short sight, Gold, 53@54 premium; on London, 64@66 premium; on Paris, 47 premium.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Liverpool.—Mr. Landsman, Mrs. M. J. Heywood, C. Northop, F. Fransen, R. Bolands, M. Heinstenlien, Paul Koenig, James Dolan, W. J. Richards, H. Roes, H. P. Carter, J. C. Forkington, A. Pinto, Rev. M. McEvoy, Rev. F. A. Keenan, H. Romley, John Meikle and wife, Mrs. S. Schlyten, Miss Schlyten, Master Schlyten, J. Guteery, Miss P. Poole, Miss J. McEvoy, Miss Mitchell and 2 children, F. Oneginne, J. Ovares, H. Rankin, A. Roer, J. Ritterhausen, H. Smith, A. DeLuce, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Rivera.

In steam-ship Alabama, from Glasgow.—Mrs Samuel E. Flint, Robert Flint, J. B. Callard, S. M. Cousains, Dr. J. B. Graw, T. P. McDavitt, A. S. Cruikshank, T. W. Boyd and wife, Miss Mary Taylor, Henry Robinson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:14 | Sun sets....6:52 | Moon rises...1:32
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.5:15 | Gov. Island.6:04 | Hell Gate....7:26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 18.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Royal Standard, (Br.,) Kirts, Bristol, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia, A. C. Stimers; Warren, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Barks G. M. Tucker, Pinkham, Buenos Ayres, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Industrie, (Norw.,) Larsen, Konigsberg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Grace E. Cann, (Br.,) Ficke, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; Draupner, (Norw.,) Ingalvsen, Havre, Tetens & Bockmann; Sei Fratelli, (Ital.,) Balia, Cork or Falmouth for orders, A. P. Agresta.

Brig Matilde, (Ital.,) Cadeiro, Gibraltar, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Ida Richardson, Bedell, Savannah, Ga., Evans, Ball & Co.; Rio, Robinson, Port Johnson, Wilson & Godfrey; Rhode Island, Lewis, Sag Harbor, Rackett & Brothers.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Colon, Griffin, Aspinwall Aug. 10, with mdse. and passengers and treasure to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Oceanic, (Br.,) Riddle, Liverpool Aug. 7 and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and passengers to J. H. Sparks.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Aug. 16, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship City of San Antonio, Pennington, Galveston Aug. 9 and Key West 13th, with mdse. and 22 passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Virginia, (Br.,) Flint, Glasgow Aug. 3 and Larne 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Charles A. Farwell, Smithwick, Liverpool 30 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. July 28, lat. 53 21, lon. 26 30, spoke ship Harvest Queen, from Liverpool, for New-York, and was in company for 3 ds. Aug. 7, on the Banks, spoke fishing schr. Ed. Horton, (of Gloucester,) with 450 quintals fish; Ella May, (of Gloucester,) with 1,500 quintals fish; brig Julie, (Fr.,) full; Aug. 14, lat. 40 48, lon. 65 55, passed ship Castine, (of Castine,) bound E.

Ship Richard Busteed, (of Boston,) Johnson, Manila March 8, with mdse. to J. W. Stanwood & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope June 6, St. Helena 29th, and crossed the equator July 15, in lon. 35; had strong westerly gales off the Cape for 18 ds.; June 12, off the Cape, spoke ship Onward, (Br.,) from Akyab, for Falmouth, Eng., 83 ds. out.

Bark Festina Lente, (Norw.,) Gjeruldsen, Greenock 38 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Lator, (Aust.,) Prenlnda, Cork 39 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Sandy Hook, Bunker, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Skiddy, Mumford & Co.—vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co.

Bark Amalfi, (Ital.,) Amalfi, Seville 32 ds., with cork-wood to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came a southern passage, and had variable weather; will discharge at Perth Amboy.

Bark Stabia, (Ital.,) Romano, Malaga 41 ds., with fruit to Sgobel & Day—vessel to John C. Seager. Passed Gibraltar July 15; came a southern passage, and had variable weather.

Bark R. W. Griffiths, (of Turk's Island,) Drummond, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar and 4 passengers to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Giuseppe Capurro, (Ital.,) Beaggini, Genoa 45 ds., via Gibraltar 33 ds., with mdse. to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Orvar Odd, (Norw.) Johannessen, London 48 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Freitag, (Ger.) Radmann, New-Castle, 60 ds., with mdse. to Barclay & Livingston—vessel to J. W. Schmidt.

Bark Concezione, (Ital.) Valardecchio, Leith, June 15, with coal to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Castello, (Ital.) Monte, Buenos Ayres 46 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Semplice, (Ital.,) Degrigaric, Bona 45 ds., and 32 ds. from Gibraltar, with mdse. to order.

Bark Maria Adelaide, (Ital.,) Naccari, Cadiz 44 ds., with wine and salt to order—vessel to J. C. Seager. Aug. 10, lat. 31 49, lon. 67 23, spoke bark Three Brothers, from Sidney, N. S. W., for New-Bedford.

Bark E. H. Duval, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Rogers, Antwerp 42 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Fortuna, (Port.,) Mesquita, Oporto 37 ds., with wine and cork-wood to Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Brig Jeanette, (Swed.,) Davin, Maracaibo 30 ds., with coffee to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Lydia H. Cole, Jones, St. Jago de Cuba 15 ds., with sugar and 8 passengers to Brooks Bros.—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Brig Anna, (of Bermuda,) O'Connell, Turk's Island 15 ds., with salt to Russell, Howes & Co.—vessel to C. H. Trumbull.

Brig Alida, (Ger.,) Siebji, Iquique April 30, with nitrate of soda to Lanman & Kemp—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Alfarata, (of Portland,) Wallace, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to John Zittlosen.

Brig Candidezza, Lauro, (Ital.,) Lauro, Marseilles 45 ds., with mdse. to James Henry—vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Brig Zerlina, (Br.,) Williams, New-Haven.

Schr. Mott Bedell, Van Keynegom, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to Maryland Coal Co. Aug. 16, off Absecum, passed large steamer, lying head to the westward, supposed to be broke down.

Schr. J. K. Shaw, Cox, Baltimore.

Schr. M. A. Tyler, Peterson, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Hannah, Coomer, King, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to E. Puig & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Pereaux, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Borden, Maracaibo 18 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Portland, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Coffill, Port Spain, Trinidad 17 ds., with asphaltum to Stokes, Taylor & Co.—vessel to J. A. Horsey.

Schr. Altavella, (of Ellsworth,) Mattox, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to G. Hunter & Son—vessel to Warren, Ray & Co.

Schr. My Rover, Brown, Charleston 9 ds., with railroad ties to Evans, Ball & Co. The M. R. will go to Athens to discharge.

Schr. Georgie D. Loud, (of Ellsworth,) Holbrook, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Joseph Oakes, (of Bangor,) Oakes, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to Drew & Blackie—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. W. H. Jones, Line, Fernandina 11 ds., with naval stores to Dolner, Potter & Co.—vessel to A. Abbot.

Schr. Helen A. Hoyt, Cranmer, Baltimore.

Schr. C. Holt, Morris, Virginia.

Schr. J. C. Nash, (of Addison,) Crowley, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with lath to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. A. M. C. Smith, Rogers, Seal Island, with fish to Geo. Moon.

Schr. Nora, Bunker, Salem.

Schr. Nile, Spear, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Fair Wind, Brown, Bridgeport.

Schr. J. S. Brown, Nash, Stonington.

Schr. Hampton, Haskell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. A. Taber, Beman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Minnehaha, Saunders, Saco, with lumber for Norfolk.

Schr. R. S. Hodgdon, Bennett, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Ethan Allen, Matthews, Gardiner, with lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. M. Sawyer, Rogers, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Henry Cole, Chadwick, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Vapor, Bartlett, Stonington.

Schr. Memento, Mason, Providence.

Schr. Conservative, Benson, Havana 17 ds., with sugar to Chas. Luling & Co.—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Allie Oakes, Pilsbury, Gardiner, Me., with lumber to order.

Schr. J. J. Harris, Hudson, New-Bedford.

Schr. Evelyn, Bagley, Mt. Desert, for Rondout.

Schr. Plow Boy, Hallock, Boston.

Schr. Laconia, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Edward Ewing, Bennett, Stonington.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, S. E.; thick and raining.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steam-ship City of New-York, (Br.,) Leckead, from Liverpool, arr. at an early hour this A. M., reports, Aug. 12, lat. 45 41, lon. 42 14, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; 13th, lat. 43 54, lon. 47 39, passed schr. Sophia Amelia (Norw.) and Ship Bombay, bound W.; 17th, 184 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship City of London and a brig-rigged steamer, bound E. The C. of N. Y. brings 47 cabin and 338 steerage passengers.

The reported sailing of bark Chasca, for San Francisco, on Saturday, was premature; the bark Casco sailed for Pernambuco.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 18.—Passed in, ship Lillian, from Bremen; barks Kong Sverre, from New-York; Frederick Ernst and Marcia, from Liverpool; Kate Sarneston, from Liverpool, for orders; brig Bride, from the West Indies.

HAVANA, Aug. 17.—Arr. steam-ship Cuba, Palmer, Vera Cruz and Progreso, for New-York, to sail 20th.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 16.—Arr. steam-ship New-Orleans, Gager, New-York.

Sld. steam-ship Geo. Cromwell, Clapp, New-York.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 18.—Arr. steamer Magnolia, from New-York; bark Anna, from Havana.

Cld. schr. Emma D. Finney, for Boston.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 15.—Sld. bark Elliott Ritchie; brig Josie A. Devereaux; schrs. George Glendon Jewett, Sarah, Gold Hunter, (Br.,) T. Benedict, E. Talbot, Mary H. Stockham, Minnehaha, and L. V. M. Reed.

Wind, variable, light; sunset, calm.

16th, 11 A. M., arr. schrs. Ira Bliss, from Elizabethport, for Boston; Fannie Hammer, Nantucket, for Philadelphia.

Sld. schrs. David Bread, Julia Elizabeth, Sarah Potter, L. Standish, Annie Jones, Castilian, Addie Ryerson, R. L. Fay, Henry Castoff, Elizabeth, Brunette, Tabaroo, Amelia, L. M. Strout, Mary Ann, M. Conn, Julia Baker, A. H. Sawyer, Dr. Kane, Astoria, Annie E., (Br.,) Spartel, Quoddy, Rosanna Rose, Eveline, Ira Bliss, and Fannie Hammer.

Wind S. S. W., fresh; cloudy.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 18.—The Williams & Guion line steam-ship Manhattan, Capt. Price, from New-York Aug. 6, and the White Star line steam-ship Baltic, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York Aug. 9, both for Liverpool, have arr. here, the former yesterday and the latter to-day.

The Cunard line steam-ship Siberia, Capt. Harrison, from Boston Aug. 5, for Liverpool, called here Saturday afternoon, at 7 o'clock, and proceeded.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 18.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship New-York, Capt. Knighst, from New-York Aug. 6, for Bremen, arr. in this harbor to-day.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 18.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Thuringia, Capt. Meyer, from New-York Aug. 7, for Hamburg, arr. here yesterday.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Union-Square, New-York,
No. 10 Grand Quai, Geneva.
SUPERIOR STEM-WINDING WATCHES
FROM OUR OWN FACTORY, AND AN ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE BEST MAKERS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CHS. FRODSHAM WATCH.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
EXCHANGE ON
LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, FRANKFORT, BREMEN, VIENNA.
Cable Transfers,
Circular Letters,
Commercial Credits.
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Cable Transfers Upon [illegible]

R. R. R.
ASIATIC CHOLERA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
CURED AND PREVENTED BY
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
LOOSENESS, DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.
ACHES AND PAINS.
For Headache, whether sick or nervous; Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains and Weakness in the Back, Spine, or Kidneys, Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swelling of the Joints, Pains in the Bowels, Heartburn, and Pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.
Sold by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

CARL H. SCHULTZ,
SUCCESSOR TO SCHULTZ & WARKER,
NO. 860 BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST., AND UNION-SQUARE.
MINERAL SPRING WATERS.
March 1, 1872.

KINGSFORD'S
Oswego Corn Starch,
IN SEASONS OF CHOLERA OR ANY PREVAILING EPIDEMIC
IS A MOST HEALTHFUL ARTICLE OF FOOD.
It is made from the most select quality of INDIAN CORN, and is PERFECTLY PURE. [illegible] tion, and a delicious and [illegible] SUMMER FOOD.
For 40 years it has stood unrivaled [illegible]
Get none but the ORIGINAL PREPARATION with T. KINGSFORD & SON'S name on every package.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

TO THE PUBLIC.
OFFICE OF THOMAS WARKER, No. 112 EAST 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1873.
It affords me great pleasure to announce that I have this day resumed the business of Manufacturing Artificial Mineral Waters, so long and successfully heretofore carried on by Schultz & Warker, in 1862, [illegible]
Referring to the annexed letter of Professor Chandler, and soliciting your valuable patronage,
I remain, Very respectfully,
THOMAS WARKER.
SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1873.
DEAR SIR—In response to your inquiry, I would say that I shall be pleased to accept the position of Chemist to your Mineral Water establishment.
I will give you the benefit of my best experience, and take charge of the manufacture [illegible] be responsible for their good quality.
Very truly yours,
C. F. CHANDLER.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured, without knife, [illegible] Diseases of the [illegible] formities of the eye, nose, [illegible] DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 [illegible]